

STATUS OF NEW VERTEBRATES DESCRIBED OR COLLECTED BY LOVERIDGE

By ARTHUR LOVERIDGE

In 1957, shortly before my retirement from the curatorship of reptiles and amphibians in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, I was asked by a reporter how many "new kinds of East African animals" I had discovered. Having kept no record of late I was reluctant to name a figure but, when pressed, replied that—with due allowance for some synonymization and not wishing to exaggerate—I should say "about 150."

Recently, with more leisure for such matters, I compiled a list of the Vertebrates. All African, except for some reptiles and amphibians that I described from collections made by colleagues as noted in the appropriate place below. Somewhat to my surprise I found the following:

Mammals	39,	of which	1	has been synonymized		
Birds	46,	"	26	have	"	"
Reptiles	139,	"	18	"	"	"
Amphibians	91,	"	12	"	"	"
Fish	20,	"	11	"	"	"
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TOTAL VERTEBRATES	335,	"	67	"	"	"

If the word "animals" was intended to include invertebrates, I have little doubt that the figure would be doubled, for many insects, myriapods, crustaceans, molluscs, earthworms and parasitic worms have been described from my collections by specialists in those groups.

After I went to the United States in 1924, I was accustomed to receive enquiries as to where the description of this or that new form might be found. Especially African workers, remote from library facilities, seemed to experience difficulty in locating the Proceedings of the New England Zoological Club. I might say that this club no longer exists and its stock of publications has been taken over by the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. On the other hand the current editor of the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington is usually a staff member of the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.

To facilitate prompt answering of queries regarding types, until about 15 years ago, I kept a card index of new forms. This index I have now brought up to date and publish as a list in the hope that it will prove useful to know the present status of valid species, or with what forms others have been synonymized.

Following the standardized citation, the TYPE LOCALITY is given. Sometimes the original spelling is followed in parentheses by the alternative one furnished by the late Gerald Swynnerton in his excellent gazetteer of Tanganyika mammalian type localities. Other helpful details have frequently been added. Supplementary information about every COLLECTING LOCALITY (type or otherwise) visited by me during the course of the five East African expeditions that I carried out for Harvard University, will be found in the published itineraries. As in most instances these were printed in separate bulletins to the other reports, it might be as well to list them here.

- 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 50, No. 2, pp. 96–103.
- 1933, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 75, No. 1, pp. 1–43, map, etc.
- 1937, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 79, No. 9, pp. 481–541, map, etc.
- 1944, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 94, No. 5, pp. 191–214, map, etc.
- 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 110, No. 7, pp. 447–487, map, etc.

In the present paper, immediately after the type locality, is listed the TYPE (usually by sex) which, *ipso facto*, constitutes a HOLOTYPE if specially designated or where only one example of the new form was available to the describer. When other material was referred to by the author as representing his new species or race, the number of these PARATYPES is given. Occasionally in earlier days Boulenger designated no type, then all the available specimens used held co-equal rank as COTYPES. Unfortunately some confusion arose in Europe as to the distinction between paratypes and cotypes; this has resulted in some workers preferring the word SYNTYPE in place of cotype as defined above.

Omitting the numbers of specimens preserved during my ten years' residence in East Africa, below are recorded those collected on the five expeditions referred to above. Except for the first, when only four months was devoted to zoological investigations, each of these consisted of eight or nine months in the field.

Vertebrates preserved	1926-27	1929-30	1933-34	1938-39	1948-49	Total
Mammals	300	700	1,024	812	600	3,436
Birds	400	783	534	809	510	3,036
Reptiles	1,090	2,117	2,280	1,862	1,120	8,469
Amphibians	2,949	2,759	2,528	1,681	1,680	11,597
Fish	?	?	?	?	?	?
TOTALS	4,739	6,359	6,362	5,164	3,910	26,538

Acknowledgements to those specialists who have helped me in one way or another, are made under the appropriate group.

MAMMALS

The 39 mammals described as new from my collections are listed according to the arrangement adopted by G. H. Swynnerton and R. W. Hayman in their "Checklist of the Land Mammals of the Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Protectorate" (1951, *Journ. E. Africa Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 20, pp. 274-392). However, a dozen of them are not included in that list, having either been described since its publication or because they came from surrounding territories—the eastern Congo; Uganda; Kenya and Nyasaland. These follow G. M. Allen's "Checklist of African Mammals" (1939, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 83, pp. 1-763).

In some of the earlier papers by Oldfield, Thomas and others, mention is made only of the designated type—though accompanied by a series. Such series were divided between the British Museum and what is now known as the Coryndon Museum, Nairobi.

I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. R. W. Hayman of the British Museum for supplying me with the sex of certain types, also for reading the typescript of this section and making several corrections.

During the course of my two tours and five expeditions to East Africa a total of 4,856 mammals were collected and preserved. After eliminating a few misidentifications, and the subsequent synonymizing of others, approximately 455 species or races resulted. So far as Tanganyika alone is concerned, 301 of the 426 feral animals listed by Swynnerton and Hayman were taken, i.e. 70 per cent of the Territory's mammalian fauna.

On pages 359-369 of their checklist, altitudes as well as precise latitudes and longitudes of Tanganyika localities will be found. Some of the altitudes are at variance with those furnished in my original itineraries; usually this is due to the fact that, though the nearest village was cited as type locality, my camp was generally situated some little distance above it up the mountain. Subsequently Swynnerton (1945, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 115: 49-84) revised the information concerning these type localities.

INSECTIVORA

CHLOROTALPA TROPICALIS Allen & Loveridge.

Chlorotalpa tropicalis Allen & Loveridge, 1927, *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. His.*, 38: 418. Bagilo about 6,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. Holotype ♀.

Called Uluguru Golden-Mole by Swynnerton & Hayman (1951: 280).

ELEPHANTULUS RUFESCENS OCULARIS Kershaw.

Elephantulus ocularis Kershaw, 1921, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 8: 563. Dodoma, 3,700 feet, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 11 other adults.

Relegated to subspecific status by Swynnerton & Hayman (1951: 281).

ELEPHANTULUS RUFESCENS RENATUS Kershaw.

Elephantulus renatus Kershaw, 1923, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 11: 588. Gwao's Village, i.e. Ikungi, 4,700 feet, Singida District, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 5 other adults.

Relegated to subspecific status by Swynnerton & Hayman (1951: 281).

CROCIDURA MAURISCA GEATA Allen & Loveridge.

Crocidura maurisca geata Allen & Loveridge, 1927, *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 38: 417. Nyingwa, about 7,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Morogoro District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + ♀

The subspecific name, Allen's creation, derived from G.E.A.

SUNCUS VARILLA MINOR Allen & Loveridge.

Suncus varilla minor Allen & Loveridge, 1933, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 75: 57. Kitungulu, about 4,500 feet, Ufipa District, Tanganyika Territory. ♀.

CHIROPTERA

NYCTERIS MARICA Kershaw.

Nycteris marica Kershaw, 1923, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 12: 534. "Tindiga" i.e. Tendigo, 1,410 feet, Kilosa District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂.
Named after my wife, Mrs. Mary V. Loveridge.

NYCTERIS NANA TRISTIS Allen & Lawrence.

Nycteris nana tristis Allen & Lawrence, 1936, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 79: 47. Kaimosi, Kakamega District, Kenya Colony. ♀.

TADARIDA ANGOLENSIS ORIENTIS (Allen & Loveridge).

Mops angolensis orientis Allen & Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 89: 166. Kitaya, ca. 300 feet, Ruvuma River, Mikindani District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀.
Mops is regarded as a subgenus of *Tadarida* by Swynnerton & Hayman (1951: 296).

PRIMATES

GALAGO DEMIDOVII ORINUS Lawrence & Washburn.

Galago demidovii orinus Lawrence & Washburn, 1936, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 259. Bagilo, about 5,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Morogoro District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂.

Galago gallarum cocos Allen & Loveridge (part; not of Heller), 1927, *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 38: 425.

Four of the five specimens in the Bagilo series mentioned in the 1927 citation, actually were *cocos*, a form now regarded as synonymous with *Galago senegalensis zanzibaricus* Matschie.

RODENTIA

FUNISCIURUS PYRRHOPUS VICTORIAE Allen & Loveridge.

Funisciurus pyrrhopus victoriae Allen & Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 89: 180. Kibale Forest, 4,200 feet, Toro, Uganda. ♂.

PARAXERUS BYATTI LAETUS (Allen & Loveridge).

Aethosciurus byatti laetus Allen & Loveridge, 1933, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 75: 96. Madehani, 7,000 feet, Ukinga Mountains, Njombe District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀.

PARAXERUS FLAVIVITTIS MOSSAMBICUS Thomas.

Paraxerus flavivittis mossambicus Thomas, 1919, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 4: 31. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♀ + 14 others.

PEDETES CAFER TABORAE Allen & Loveridge.

Pedetes cafer taborae Allen & Loveridge, 1927, *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 38: 438. Tabora, 4,000 feet, Unyamwezi, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + ♂.

PEDETES CAFER DENTATUS Miller.

Pedetes cafer dentatus Miller, 1927, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 40: 113. Dodoma, 3,700 feet, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory. ♂, + ♀ from Mukwese, Manyoni.

CRYPTOMYS HOTTENTOTUS OCCLUSUS Allen & Loveridge.

Cryptomys hottentotus occlusus Allen & Loveridge, 1933, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 75: 125. Kigogo, 6,000 feet, "Uzungwe" i.e. Uzungwa Mountains, Iringa District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 15.

GRAPHIURUS MURINUS COLLARIS (Allen & Loveridge).

Claviglis soleatus collaris Allen & Loveridge, 1933, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 75: 122. Madehani, 7,000 feet, Ukinga Mountains, Njombe District, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 2 ♂♂.

The nomenclatorial change was made by Swynnerton & Hayman (1951: 310) who regard *Claviglis* as only a subgenus.

THAMNOMYS VENUSTUS KIVUENSIS Allen & Loveridge.

Thamnomys venustus kivuensis Allen & Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 89: 192. Upper Mulinga, 6,500 feet, Idjwi Island, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo. ♀.

DASYMYS INCOMTUS ALLENI Lawrence & Loveridge.

Dasyurus ? helukus Allen & Loveridge (not of Heller), 1933, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **75**: 115.

Dasyurus incomitus allenii Lawrence & Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **110**: 53. Ilolo, 4,600 feet, Rungwe Mountain, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ from 7 localities.

ARVICANTHIS ABYSSINICUS TENEBROSUS Kershaw.

Arvicantis abyssinicus tenebrosus Kershaw, 1923, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), **11**: 595. Tabora, 4,000 feet, Unyamwezi, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 29 others not mentioned by Kershaw.

AETHOMYS CHRYSOPHILUS SINGIDAE (Kershaw).

Rattus (Aethomys) chrysophilus singidae Kershaw, 1923, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), **12**: 535. Gwao's Village, i.e. Ikungi, 4,700 feet, Singida District, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 2 others not mentioned by Kershaw.

In 1923 *Aethomys* was considered a subgenus of *Rattus*. The race *singidae* is called Turu Bush-Rat by Swynnerton & Hayman (1950: 314).

RATTUS JACKSONI MELANOTUS (Allen & Loveridge).

Praomys tullbergi melanotus Allen & Loveridge, 1933, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **75**: 106. Nyamwanga, 6,400 feet, Poroto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 23 others from 5 localities.

Praomys is considered a subgenus of *Rattus* in the view of some mammalogists, including Swynnerton & Hayman (1950: 315).

RATTUS COUCHA ITIGIENSIS (Hatt).

Mastomys coucha itigiensis Hatt, 1935, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 791: 3. Gwao's Village, i.e. Ikungi, 4,700 feet, Singida District, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + ♂♂.

Though listing this form, Swynnerton & Hayman (1950: 317: footnote) suggest that it may prove synonymous with *microdon* Peters (1852).

MUS BUFO ABLUTUS Allen & Loveridge.

Leggada bufo ablutus Allen & Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **89**: 199. Upper Mulinga, 6,500 feet, Idjwi Island, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo. ♂ + ♀ + 1.

Similarly *Leggada* is regarded as only a subgenus of *Mus* by Swynnerton & Hayman (1950: 317).

MUS GERBILLUS (Allen & Loveridge).

Leggada gerbillus Allen & Loveridge, 1933, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **75**: 112. Dodoma, 3,700 feet, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory. ♂.

SACCASTOMUS CRICETULUS Allen & Lawrence.

Saccastomus cricetus Allen & Lawrence, 1936, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **79**: 100. Greeki River, ca. 3,000 feet, Sabei District, Uganda. ♂ + ♀.

STEATOMYS LOVERIDGEI Thomas.

Steatomys loveridgei Thomas, 1919, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), **4**: 33. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♂.

STEATOMYS MUANZAE Kershaw.

Steatomys muanzae Kershaw, 1923, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), **12**: 535. "Nyambita, Mwanza," i.e. Nyambiti, 4,000 feet, Kwimba District, Usukuma, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 2 others.

STEATOMYS PRATENSIS NYASAE Lawrence & Loveridge.

Steatomys pratensis nyasae Lawrence & Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **110**: 39. Likabula River, 2,100 feet, foot of Mlanje Mountain, Nyasaland. ♂, + 9 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ from two localities.

OTOMYS ANCHIETA LACISTRIS Allen & Loveridge.

Otomys anchietae lacustris Allen & Loveridge, 1933, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **75**: 120. Madehani, 7,000 feet, Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 17 from five localities.

OTOMYS BARBOURI Lawrence & Loveridge.

Otomys tropicalis elgonis Allen & Lawrence (part, not of Wroughton), 1936, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **79**: 106 (Kaburomi and Madangi material only).

Otomys angoniensis elassodon Allen & Lawrence (part, not of Osgood), 1936, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **79**: 106 (Most, but not all, of the Kaburomi series).

Otomys barbouri Lawrence & Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **110**: 63. Kaburomi, 1° 14' N., 34° 31' E., 10,500 feet, Mount Elgon, Uganda. ♂, + 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 1 unsexed, from two localities.

OTOMYS UZUNGWENSIS Lawrence & Loveridge.

Otomys percivali Allen & Loveridge (not of Dollman), 1933, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **75**: 119.

Otomys uzungwensis Lawrence & Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **110**: 61. Dabaga, 6,000 feet, "Uzungwe" i.e. Uzungwa Mountains, Iringa District, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 6 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀ from Dabaga and Kigogo (not "Iringa" as printed), also Nyika Plateau, Nyasaland.

TATERA ROBUSTA SWAYTHLINGI (Kershaw).

Taterona swaythlingi Kershaw, 1921, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 8: 565. Morogoro, 1,700 feet, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 14 paratypes whose sex is not mentioned.

TATERA SCHINZI LOVERIDGEI Hatt.

Tatera nyassae loveridgei Hatt., 1935, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 791: 2. Kilosa, 1,600 feet, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + ♀.

TATERA LEUCOGASTER TABORAE (Kershaw).

Taterona taborae Kershaw, 1921, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 8: 566. Tabora, 4,000 feet, Unyamwezi, Tanganyika Territory. ♂.

PHOLIDOTA**PHATAGINUS TRICUSPIS MABIRAE** Allen & Loveridge.

Phataginus tricuspis mabirae Allen & Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 89: 178, pl. iii fig. 2; pl. iv, figs. 1-2. Mubango, 4,000 feet, Mabira Forest, Kyagwe, Uganda. ♂.

CARNIVORA**HELOGALE IVORI** Thomas.

Helogale ivori Thomas, 1919, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 4: 31. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♂ + 19 others.

RHYNCHOGALE CANICEPS Kershaw.

Rhynchogale caniceps Kershaw, 1924, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 13: 79. Outskirts of Otto Estate near Mbweni, 1,500 feet, Kilosa District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ in Brit. Mus.

This large mongoose constitutes the second species of the genus. It was taken 600 (not 500) miles north-east of Zomba, Nyasaland, from whence came the type of *R. melleri* (Gray).

HYRACOIDEA[**DENDROHYRAX VALIDUS NEUMANNI** (Matschie).]

Procavia neumanni Matschie, 1893, *Sitzber. Ges. naturf. Freunde Berlin*, p. 112. Pangani Forest near Jembiani, Zanzibar Island.

Dendrohrax adersi Kershaw, 1924, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 13: 557. Weti (Wete), Ngezi, Pemba Island. ♂ + 1.

D. adersi was regarded as a synonym of *neumanni* in Allen's Checklist (1939: 444), but the name *adversi* escaped Swynnerton & Hayman (1951: 337). Kershaw did not overlook *neumanni* when describing *adversi*, but believed the Zanzibar animal was different. Possibly adequate series of skins from the two islands may yet reveal the two animals to be distinguishable.

ARTIODACTYLA**GUEVEI CAERULEUS PEMBAE** (Kershaw).

Cephalophus melanorheus pembae Kershaw, 1924, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (9), 13: 556. "Vitongozi" i.e. Vitongoji, Pemba Island. ♀ + ♂.

The Blue Forest-Duikers are now separated from the Red Forest-Duikers (*Cephalophus*) under the name of *Guevei*. See Swynnerton & Hayman (1951: 345).

BIRDS

To assess the current status of the 46 birds described from my collections as new forms, is far from easy. In part this is due to the uncertainty as to how many clines in a wide-ranging species merit recognition. Decisions are naturally influenced by personal opinion based on the material available to a reviser, at times less adequate than that assembled by the original describer! On occasion a reviser's assessment is reached too hastily under pressure to make a prompt decision in order to avoid interminable delays in the publication of some major work.

In this instance the obvious criterion is Mackworth-Praed and Claude Grant's two-volume work (1952; 1955) on "The Birds of Eastern and North-eastern Africa". It came as somewhat of a surprise to find there that only 20 of the 46 forms are recognized; those they regard as synonyms are indicated in this list by square brackets. The following table shows the proportion of each author's "new" species or races seemingly rejected by Praed & Grant.

Authors	Described	Rejected	Valid
Bangs & Loveridge	6	4	2
Bowen ..	2	1	1
Conover ..	1	0	1
Friedmann ..	19	11	8
Hartert ..	8	4	4
Neumann ..	1	0	1
Peters & Loveridge	3	1	2
van Someren, V.G.L.	6	5	1*
TOTALS	46	26	20

At times Grant may have been over-hasty in reaching his conclusions, as has been suggested by other taxonomists in his field. In the case of *Bycanistes* I was privileged to check over Friedmann's findings on separate occasions with both the late Outram Bangs and with J. L. Peters; all three of us were convinced that Friedmann was justified in recognizing two races in East Africa.

The collections made during my two tours in East Africa consisted of about 4,000 skins representing, after elimination of subsequently synonymized forms, some 736 species and races (cf. Friedmann & Loveridge, 1937, *Bull. Mus. Zool.*, 81, pp. 1-413). Since then, during the course of five expeditions to East Africa on behalf of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, a further 3,036 skins were collected representing (again after numerous eliminations) 348 additional species or races not taken by me previously, so bringing the total up to 1,084 forms.

Unfortunately five years were allowed to elapse between the handing in, and publication in 1937, of Friedmann's manuscript on the first (1914-1923) collection. But for this deplorable hiatus, the statement that 30 or more forms were recorded from Tanganyika Territory for the first time, while the range of over 70 others were extended, would have been substantially correct. The views on validity expressed by W. E. Sclater in his "Systema Avium Aethiopicarum" (Part I, 1924; Part II, 1930) have been included in the following notes.

I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Sir Charles Belcher and Dr. James P. Chapin for much help. The former supplied me with many notes and the full citations for all birds of which the allegedly new forms were regarded as synonyms by Praed & Grant. Dr. Chapin filled in the pagination of the references to Sclater and gave me the benefit of his opinion in various doubtful cases.

FRANCOLINUS SQUAMATUS USAMBARAE Conover.

Francolinus squamatus usambarensis Conover, 1922, *Auk*, 45: 356. "Loshota (Wilhelmstal)", i.e. Lushoto, 5,000 feet, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. (Only the ♂ paratype from "Phillipshof", i.e. Magamba, 5,000 feet, was from Loveridge collection).

FRANCOLINUS SQUAMATUS UZUNGWENSIS Bangs & Loveridge.

Francolinus squamatus uzungwensis Bangs & Loveridge, 1931, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 12: 93. Kigogo, 6,000 feet, Uzungwe (or Üzungwa) Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type.

PTERNISTES AFER ITIGI Bowen.

Pternistes cranchii itigi Bowen, 1930, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, 82: 86. Gwao's Village, i.e. Ikungi, 4,700 feet, Singida District, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ type + ♂.

Praed & Grant (1952: 1: 261) recognise *itigi* as a race of *cranchii*, though Chapin pointed out in 1932 that *cranchii* (Leach) and *afer* (Müller) intergrade through the race *benguellensis* Bocage in Angola.

[SAROTHRURA ELEGANS ELEGANS (Smith).]

Gallinula elegans A. Smith, 1839, *Illus. Zool. S. Africa*, Aves, pl. xxii text. Durban, South Africa.

Sarothrura elegans languens Friedmann, 1928, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 10: 68. Bagilo, 6,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ type.

Not recognized by Praed & Grant (1922: 1: 305).

[HEMERODROMUS AFRICANUS GRACILIS (Fischer & Reichenow).]

Cursorius gracilis Fischer & Reichenow, 1884, *Journ. f. Orn.*, 178. Masailand, s.e. Kenya Colony.

Rhinoptilus africanus illustris Friedmann, 1928, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 10: 80. Kididimo, ca. 3,000 feet, near Dodoma, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type and ♀ from Samumba.

*Actually not mentioned by Praed & Grant; all six were based on Mozambique birds described in 1919 and 1921.

EREMIALECTOR DECORATUS LOVERIDGEI Friedmann.

Eremialector decoratus loveridgei Friedmann, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 79. Dodoma, 3,700 feet, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + ♂ ♀♀.

This race was accepted by Sclater (1930: 848), also by Praed & Grant (1952: 1: 451).

[STREPTOPELIA CAPICOLA TROPICA (Reichenow).]

Turtur capicola tropica Reichenow, 1902, Orn. Monatsb., 139. Songea, Tanganyika Territory.

Streptopelia capicola anceps Friedmann, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 67. Kilosa, 1,600 feet, Kilosa District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + ♀ ♀.

This is an intermediate form which Sclater (1930: 848) considered scarcely worth separation.

Praed & Grant (1952: 1: 473) go further and presumably regard *anceps* as a synonym of *capicola* (Sundevall) though on p. 473 they refer it to *tropica* (Reichenow).

CERCOCYX MONTANUS PATULUS Friedmann.

Cercoccyx montanus patulus Friedmann, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 84. Bagilo, 6,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type.

[POICEPHALUS CRYPTOXANTHUS CRYPTOXANTHUS (Peters).]

Psitacus (Poicephalus) cryptoxanthus Peters, 1854, Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, 371. Inhambane, Mozambique.

Poicephalus fuscicapillus tanganyikae Bowen, 1930, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 82: 267. Kilosa, 1,600 feet, Kilosa District, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ type + about 18 others.

Not recognized by Praed & Grant (1952: 1: 555).

BYCANISTES BREVIS BREVIS Friedmann.

Bycanistes cristatus brevis Friedmann, 1929, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 11: 32. Mount Lutindi, 2,500 feet, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + 9 more ex. Loveridge coll., + 4 others.

[RHINOPOMASTUS MINOR CABANISI (Defilippi).]

Irrisor cabanisi Defilippi, 1853, Revue Mag. Zool., 289. White Nile, between 3° and 4° N., southern Sudan.

Rhinopomastus minor extimus Friedmann, 1929, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 11: 29. Dodoma, 3,700 feet, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + ♂ ♀.

Not recognized by Praed & Grant (1952: 1: 641).

[TYTO CAPENSIS (Smith).]

Strix capensis A. Smith, 1834, S. Afr. Quart. Journ. (2), 317. Cape Town, South Africa.

Tyto capensis libratus Peters & Loveridge, 1935, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 48: 77. Kaimosi, Kakamega District, Nyanza Province, Kenya Colony. ♀ type.

Not recognized by Praed & Grant (1952: 1: 663).

[POGONIULUS BILINEATUS BILINEATUS (Sundevall).]

Megalæma bilineata Sundevall, 1850, Sund. Oefr. Vet. Akad. Forhandl., 109. Natal, South Africa.

Pogoniulus bilineatus conciliator Friedmann, 1929, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 11: 36. Nyange, 2,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ type + ♂.

Not recognized by Praed & Grant (1952: 1: 738).

[CAMPETHERA CAILLIAUTII CAILLIAUTII (Malherbe).]

Chrysopicos cailliautii Malherbe, 1849, Revue Mag. Zool. (2), 1: 540. "Africa": Mombasa, Kenya Colony, apud C. Grant, 1915, Ibis, 454.

Campethera loveridgei Hartert, 1920, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 40: 139. Morogoro, 1,700 feet, Morogoro District, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ type.

This allegedly larger-spotted woodpecker was referred to the synonymy by Sclater (1924: 295); a disposition concurred in by Friedmann (1937: 191) until such time as more material is available.

ARGYA AYLMERI LOVERIDGEI Hartert.

Argya aylmeri loveridgei Hartert, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 43: 119. Campi-ya-bibi, southern Kenya Colony.

Recognized by Sclater (1930: 357) also Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 96).

MALACOCINCLA RUFIPENNIS DISTANS (Friedmann).

Turdinus rufipennis distans Friedmann, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 48. Amani, 3,000 feet, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type.

Recognized by Sclater (1930: 363) who refers the bird to *Illadopsis* but Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 100) to *Malacocincla*.

[PSEUDOALCIPPE ABYSSINICUS STIERLINGI (Reichenow).]

Turdinus stierlingi Reichenow, 1898, Orn. Monatsb., 6: 82. Iringa, 5,400 feet, Tanganyika Territory.

Lioptilus stierlingi uluguru Hartert, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 42: 50. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ type.

The type, originally in Tring Museum, is now in the American Museum of Natural History; a ♂ shot on the same day (3.vi.21) and a ♀ (23.v.21) are in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

ARIZELOCICHLA NIGRICEPS NEUMANNI Hartert.

Arizelocichla neumanni Hartert, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 42: 50. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type.

The type was shot on 18.v.21, and a pair of topotypes at Bagilo on 15.v.22. It was Sclater (1930: 387) who made *neumanni* a race of *nigriceps* (Shelley).

[**BATIS MOLITOR SOROR** Reichenow.]

Batis puella soror Reichenow, 1903, Vögel Afr., 2: 485. Quilimane, Mozambique.

Batis soror pallidigula van Someren, 1921, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 41: 103. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♀ type + ♂.

B. s. pallidigula was considered unrecognizable by Sclater (1930: 421).

SAXICOLA TORQUATA PROMISCUA Hartert.

Saxicola torquata promiscua Hartert, 1922, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 42: 51. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type.

The numerous paratypes were collected by others. Recognized by Sclater (1930: 468).

MODULATRIX STICTIGULA PRESSA Bangs & Loveridge.

Illaadopsis stictigula pressa Bangs & Loveridge, 1931, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 12: 94. Nkuka Forest, 5,460 feet, Rungwe Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ type + ♂ ♀.

Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 302) refer *pressa* to *Modulatrix*.

TURDUS OLIVACEUS NYIKAE Reichenow.]

Turdus nyikae Reichenow, 1904, Orn. Monatsb., 95. Nyika Plateau Nyasaland.

Turdus olivaceus uluguru Hartert, 1923, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 44: 6. Bagilo, 6,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ type + ♂.

Subsequently two topotypic ♂♂ were collected at Bagilo. The form was recognized by Sclater (1930: 441), but synonymized by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 332).

[**COSSYOPHA HEUGLINI INTERMEDIA** (Cabanis).]

Bessornis intermedia Cabanis, 1868, Journ. f. Orn., p. 412. Coastal districts of Kenya Colony

Cosyphula heuglini eurynota Friedmann, 1930, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5: 327. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♀ type.

Van Someren (1932: 378) considered the characters given for this race were sexual; Friedmann (1937: 250) cited fresh evidence to the contrary; but Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 333) do not recognize it.

[**BESSEONORNIS ANOMALA MACCLOUNI** Shelley.]

Callene macclouni Shelley, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 13: 601. Mwenembe, Nyika Plateau, Nyasaland.

Bessonornis albicularis porotoensis Bangs & Loveridge, 1931, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 12: 94. Igale (or Igali), 6,000 feet, Poroto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ type + ♂ ♀.

Synonymized as above by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 333).

[**SHEPPARDIA SHARPEI SHARPEI** (Shelley).]

Callene sharpei Shelly, 1903, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 13: p. 60. Masisi Hill, Nyika Plateau, Nyasaland.

Sheppardia cyornithopsis bangsi Friedmann, 1930, Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 5: 323. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + ♀ ♀.

[**SATHROCERCUS MARiae USAMBARAE** (Reichenow).]

Bradypterus usambarae Reichenow, 1917, Journ. f. Orn., 391. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Turdinus spadix Friedmann, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 3. Nyingwa, 7,800 feet Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type.

Synonymized by Sclater (1930: 510), whose action is accepted by Friedmann, so not mentioned by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 376).

APALIS PORPHYRIOLAEMA CHAPINI Friedmann.

Apalis porphyriolaema Friedmann (not of Reichenow), 1928, Ibis, 93.

Apalis chapini Friedmann, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 47. Nyingwa, 7,800 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + 1 ♀ from Vituri.

Recognized by Sclater (1930: 527) as a full species; by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 415) as a race of *bamendae*. However, Chapin (*in litt.*) considers the long-tailed eastern *porphyriolaema* is specifically distinct from *bamendae* Bannerman.

[APALIS METOPIAS (Reichenow).]

Prinia metopias Reichenow, 1907, *Orn. Monatsb.*, 30. Usambara, Tanganyika Territory.
Opifex altus Friedmann, 1927, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 10: 4. Nyingwa, 7,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + ♂ ♂.

Opifex, proposed by Friedmann, being preoccupied by a culicid genus, was renamed *Artisornis* by Friedmann (1928, *Ibis*, 93), who subsequently (1928, *Ibis*, 476-478) discussed it in detail. Sclater (1930: 528) refers to it in a footnote to *Apalis ruficeps*; it is Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 518) who synonymize it with *metopias*.

[APALIS FLAVIGULARIS GRISEICEPS Reichenow & Neumann.]

Apalis griseiceps Reichenow & Neumann, 1895, *Orn. Monatsb.*, 75. Kifinika Hut, Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

Apalis thoracica interjectiva Bangs & Loveridge, 1931, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 12: 95. Kigogo, 6,000 feet, Uzungwe (or Uzungwa) Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type. Misspelled "injectiva" by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 519) who synonymize it as above.

APALIS EIDOS Peters & Loveridge.

Apalis eidos Peters & Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 89: 252. Upper Mulinga River, 6,500 feet, Idjwi Island, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo. ♂ type + 3 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀.

Extralimital to Praed & Grant's work; recognized by Chapin (1953, Birds of the Belgian Congo, 3: 285).

[EREMOMELA ICTEROHYGIALIS CRAWFURDI Stephenson Clarke.]

Eremomela crawfurdii Stephenson Clarke, 1911, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, 29: 43. Loita, Kenya Colony.

Eremomela flaviventris tardinata Hartert, 1923, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, 43: 149. Sagayo (or Zagayu), 4,400 feet, Maswa, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ type, with ♂ and nest.

Sclater (1930: 538) synonymized *tardinata* with *crawfurdii*, though Friedmann (1937: 268) thought otherwise. Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 258) point out that *icteropygialis* (Lafresnaye) takes precedence over *griseoflava* Heuglin.

[TCHAGRA SENEGALA ARMENA (Oberholser).]

Pomatorhynchus senegalensis armenus Oberholser, 1906, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 30: 809. Taveta, Kenya Colony.

Harpolestes senegalus mozambicus van Someren, 1921, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, 41: 103. Lumbo mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♂ type + 5.

Recognized by Sclater (1930: 628), but synonymized by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 643) with typical *senegala* (Linnaeus). However, Chapin (*in litt.*) considers this too sweeping and treats *armena* as the eastern form; he adds that as van Someren found all six *mozambicus* alike there may be a Mozambique race.

MALACONOTUS ALIUS Friedmann.

Malaconotus alias Friedmann, 1927, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 10: 5. Bagilo, 6,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + ♀.

Recognized by Sclater (1930: 637), also by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 638).

NEOCICHLA GUTTURALIS ANGUSTUS Friedmann.

Neocichla gutturalis angustus Friedmann, 1930, *Journ. Washington Acad. Sci.*, 20: 434. "Muhulala" i.e. Muhalala, 3,500 feet, Manyoni District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + ♀.

See also discussion by Friedmann (1937: 225-226); recognized by Praed & Grant (1955 2: 689).

ZOSTEROPS SILVANUS Peters & Loveridge.

Zosterops silvanus Peters & Loveridge, 1935, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 48: 77. Mount Mbololo, 4,800 feet, Taita, Kenya Colony. ♂ type + ♂ ♀ ♀.

Recognized by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 734).

[ZOSTEROPS VIRENS STIERLINGI Reichenow.]

Zosterops stierlingi Reichenow, 1899, *Journ. f. Orn.*, 418. Iringa, Tanganyika Territory.

Zosterops virens sarmenticia Bangs & Loveridge, 1931, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 12: 95. Igale (or Igali), 6,000 feet, Poroto Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + 3 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ from Igale, + 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Rungwe, etc.

[CINNYRIS LEUCOGASTER Vieillot.]

Cinnyris leucogaster Vieillot, 1919, *N. Dict. d'Hist. nat.*, 31: 1515. "Timor," error for Benguela, Angola.

Cinnyris leucogaster lunbo van Someren, 1921, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, 41: 113. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♂ type + 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀.

Sclater (1930: 691) treated *lunbo* as synonymous with the typical form.

CINNYRIS LOVERIDGEI Hartert.

Cinnyris loveridgei Hartert, 1922, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, 42: 49. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type.

In 1922 and 1926 I collected 10 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ from Bagilo, Nyange and Nyingwa; cf. Friedmann (1928: 91) etc. Sclater (1930: 698), though treating *loveridgei* as a race of *regius*, suggests that it may well prove to be a distinct species. This has been Praed & Grant's (1955: 2: 790) view.

ANTHREPTES NEGLECTUS Neumann.

Anthreptes longuemarei neglectus Neumann, 1922, *Orn. Monatsb.*, 30: 13. Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type.

A ♀ taken on the same day as the type, is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Recognized by Sclater (1930: 710) as described, but Vincent (1936, *Ibis*, 73) argues of *neglectus* being accorded full specific status. This has been done by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 814).

[ANTHREPTES LONGUEMAREI ORIENTALIS Hartlaub.]

Anthreptes orientalis Hartlaub, 1800, *Journ. f. Orn.*, 213. Lado, Southern Sudan.

Anthreptes orientalis barbouri Friedmann, 1931, *Occ. Pap. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 5: 383. Dodoma, 3,700 feet, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ type + ♂.

Regarded as a synonym by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 821).

SPERMOPHAGA RUFICAPILLA CANA Friedmann.

Spermospiza ruficapilla cana Friedmann, 1927, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 10: 7. Below Amani, ca. 1,400 feet, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + ♀.

Recognized by Sclater (1930: 778) and Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 988) under the generic name of *Spermophaga*. For lengthy account cf. Sclater & Moreau (1933, *Ibis*, 409).

[PASSER GRISEUS UGANDAE Reichenow.]

Passer diffusus ugandae Reichenow, 1904, *Vögel Afr.*, 3: 231. Uganda.

Passer griseus mosambicus van Someren, 1921, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, 41: 114. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♀ type + 5.

Recognized by Sclater (1930: 724); synonymized by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 1052).

[MANDINGOA NITIDULA NITIDULA (Hartlaub).]

Estrilda nitidula Hartlaub, 1865, *Ibis*, 269. Natal.

Hypargos nitidula virens Friedmann, 1927, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 10: 6. Amani, 3,000 feet, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type, + 2 ♀♀ from Bagilo.

Synonymy suggested by Sclater (1930: 785) and apparently adopted by Praed & Grant (1955: 2: 1003) as they do not mention *virens*.

[PYTILIA MELBA GROTEI Reichenow.]

Pytilia melba grotei Reichenow, 1919, *Journ. f. Orn.*, 227. Kionga, near mouth of Rovuma River, Tanganyika Territory.

Pytilia melba mosambica van Someren, 1919, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, 40: 55. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♂ type + ♀.

Sclater (1930: 787) was unquestionably correct in synonymizing *mosambica* as above.

SERINUS SULPHURATUS LOVERIDGEI van Someren.

Serinus (? *flaviventris*) *loveridgei* van Someren, 1921, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, 41: 114. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♀ type.

Sclater (1930: 816) says "apparently" synonymous with *S. s. shelleyi* Neumann (1903, *Orn. Monatsb.*, 11: 184) of Kafuro, Bukoba. However, Hartert (1932, Nov. Zool., 37: 328) states that it is intermediate between *shelleyi* and *sharpei* Neumann (1900, *Journ. f. Orn.*, 287) of Marangu, Kilimanjaro. Friedmann (1937: 391) with a pair of topotypic *loveridgei* that I collected, finds their wings smaller than those of Central African birds.

[LINURGUS KILIMENSIS KILIMENSIS (Reichenow & Neumann).]

Hyphantospiza kilimensis Reichenow & Neumann, 1895, *Orn. Monatsb.*, 74. Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

Linurgus kilimensis rungwensis Bangs & Loveridge, 1931, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 12: 96. Nkuka Forest, 5,460 feet, Rungwe Mountain, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ type + 3 topotype ♂♂ and a fifth from Igale.

REPTILES

So far all eight new genera or subgenera proposed by me (or in dual authorship) have stood the test of time. However, of the 139 new species or races of reptiles (of which 5 were described from my collections by colleagues) 18 have been synonymized—all but 6 by myself. The species to which these synonyms are assigned in the following list are placed in square brackets. Their grouping is best shown by a breakdown of the situation, thus:—

GROUP	GENERA OR SUBGENERA	SPECIES OR RACES	NUMBER SYNONYMIZED
Testudinata ..	2	3	2
Sauria ..	4	92	14
Serpentes ..	2	44	2

The majority of the new forms are African, as is shown by the undermentioned figures, for, when doing routine identifications of Asiatic or American material one hesitated to describe as new any but the most obvious things.

Asia (Borneo & Philippine Ids.) ..	5
Americas (Mexico to Brazil) ..	7
Australia (and New Guinea) ..	16
Africa (also Madagascar, etc.) ..	111
TOTAL ..	139

To facilitate ready reference, genera and species are listed alphabetically. Families are arranged in accordance with my 1957 "Check List of the Reptiles and Amphibians of East Africa (Uganda; Kenya; Tanganyika; Zanzibar)" in the *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 117, No. 2, pp. 153-362 + i-xxxvi. Some of the literature required in connection with these synonymies has not been available to me on St. Helena. Consequently I have had to importune my late colleague Ben Shreve, as well as Drs. R. F. Inger and R. G. Zweifel, all of whom have come to my assistance with information for which I am most grateful.

TESTUDINATA

ALDABRACHELYS Loveridge & Williams.

Aldabrachelys Loveridge & Williams, 1957, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 115: 225.

A subgenus, with *Testudo gigantea* Schweigger of Aldabra and Madagascar as genotype.

[MALACOCIERSUS TORNIERI (Siebenrock).]

Testudo tornieri Siebenrock, 1903, *Änz. Akad. Wiss. Wien.*, 40: 185. Busisi, Smith Sound, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory.

Testudo loveridgei Boulenger, 1920, *Compte Rendus Acad. Sci. (Paris)*, 170: 263. Dodoma, 3,700 feet, Tanganyika Territory. ♂, ♀ + 5.

? *Testudo procterae* Loveridge, 1923, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 298, pls. i-ii. Ikiikuyu, about 50 miles s. of Gulwe Railway Station, Tanganyika Territory. Juv. holotype.

Whether Procter's Soft-shelled Land-Tortoise should be referred to the synonymy must remain questionable until a series is collected from Ikiikuyu. In coloration and head scalation, especially in its large and elongate prefrontals, *procterae* differs from every one of more than a hundred *tornieri* that I collected.

PSEUDOTESTUDO Loveridge & Williams.

Pseudotestudo Loveridge & Williams, 1957, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 115: 276, figs. 22-25.

A subgenus, with *Testudo kleinmanni* Loret of north-east Africa as genotype.

TESTUDO (GEOCHELONE) PARDALIS BABCOCKI Loveridge.

Testudo pardalis babcocki Loveridge, 1935, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 79: 4. Mount Debasién (= Kadam), at 5,500 feet, Karamojo, Uganda. ♀ + 13 others from various localities.

Confirmation of the validity of the Eastern Leopard Tortoise will be found in Loveridge & Williams, 1957, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 115: 235-251—a monograph of the terrestrial and marine Cryptodira of all Africa; but Williams would refer *pardalis* to *Geochelone* which he regards as a full genus.

LACERTILIA

GEKKONIDAE

AFROEDURA Loveridge.

Afroedura Loveridge, 1944, *American Mus. Novit.*, No. 1254: 1.

A genus, allied to *Oedura* of Australia, with *Afroedura karroica bogerti* Loveridge of Angola as genotype.

AFROEDURA KARROICA BOGERTI Loveridge.

Afroedura karroica bogerti Loveridge, 1944, *American Mus. Novit.*, No. 1254: 1, fig. 1. Namba (Mombolo), Cuanza Sul Province, Angola. ♂.

BOGERTIA Loveridge.*Bogertia* Loveridge, 1941, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, **54**: 195.A genus, somewhat intermediate between *Gehyra* and *Perochirus* with *B. lutzae* Loveridge as genotype.**BOGERTIA LUTZAE** Loveridge.*Bogertia lutzae* Loveridge, 1941, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, **54**: 196. Near Pituba, Sao Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. Seven cotypes, of which 5 are in the Museu Nacional do Brasil.**CNEMASPIS AFRICANUS ELGONENSIS** Loveridge.*Cnemaspis africanus elgonensis* Loveridge, 1936, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 820. Above Sipi, 6,500 feet, Mount Elgon, Uganda. ♀, + 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 4 young from 2 localities.**GYMNOACTYLUS SERPENSINSULA** Loveridge.*Gymnodactylus serpensinsula* Loveridge, 1951, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, **64**: 91. Serpent Island, north-east of Mauritius. ♀.**HEMIDACTYLUS ALBOPUNCTATUS** Loveridge.*Hemidactylus albopunctatus* Loveridge, 1947, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **98**: 107. New name for *Teratolepis taylori* Parker (1942), preoccupied by *H. taylori* Parker (1932).**HEMIDACTYLUS MANDANUS** Loveridge. See *H. mercatorius* Gray.[**HEMIDACTYLUS MERCATORIUS** Gray.]*Hemidactylus mercatorius* Gray, 1842, *Zool. Misc.*, p. 58. Madagascar.*Hemidactylus persimilis* Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **50**: 140, pl. iv figs. 1, 3. Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory. ♂, + 14 from 2 localities.*Hemidactylus mandanus* Loveridge, 1936, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, **49**: 60. Kitau, Manda Island, Kenya Colony. ♀.These unfortunate redescriptions resulted from *H. mercatorius* having been mistakenly relegated by Boulenger (1885) to the synonymy of *H. mabouia* Moreau de Jonnés.**HEMIDACTYLUS PARKERI** Loveridge. See *H. puccionii* Calabresi.**HEMIDACTYLUS PERSIMILIS** Barbour & Loveridge. See *H. mercatorius* Gray.[**HEMIDACTYLUS PUCCIONII** Calabresi.]*Hemidactylus puccionii* Calabresi, 1927, *Atti. Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. (Milano)*, **66**: 23, 39, pl. i, figs. 3-3b. Obbia to Durgale, Somalia.*Hemidactylus parkeri* Loveridge, 1936, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, **49**: 59. Zanzibar Island (? introduced). ♂.**HEMIDACTYLUS SQUAMULATUS BARBOURI** Loveridge.*Hemidactylus tropidolepis barbouri* Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **91**: 320, fig. -. Changamwe, 192 feet, near Mombasa, Kenya Colony. ♀, + 15 from 3 localities.**HEMIDACTYLUS TANGANICUS** Loveridge.*Hemidactylus tanganicus* Loveridge, 1929, *U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* No. 151: 42, pl. i. "Duthumi" i.e. Dutumi, near Kisaki, Morogoro District, Tanganyika Territory. ♀.[**HOMOPHOLIS WAHLBERGII** (Smith).]*Geko wahlbergii* (sic) A. Smith, 1849 *Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept.*, pl. lxxv, figs. 1-1a. Kafferland eastward of Cape Colony.*Homopholis wahlbergii arnoldi* Loveridge, 1944, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, **54**: 2. Mahalapsi River, Bechuanaland Protectorate. ♂, + 10 from 4 localities.The characters on which *arnoldi* was based now prove to be quite unstable according to Dr. Arnold and, more recently, Mr. D. G. Broadley who has gone into the matter carefully.**LYGODACTYLUS CAPENSIS MOSSAMBIICA** Loveridge. See *L. g. grotei* Sternfeld.[**LYGODACTYLUS CONRAUI** Tornier.]*Lygodactylus conraui* Tornier, 1902, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, **15**: 670, pl. xxxv, fig. 3. Bipindi, French Cameroon & Fernando Po.*Lygodactylus strongi* Barbour & Loveridge, 1927, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, **10**: 18. Firestone Plantation No. 3, Du River, Liberia.

The additional "u" in the generic name was inserted by the printer after return of correct page proof.

[**LYGODACTYLUS GROTEI GROTEI** Sternfeld.]*Lygodactylus Grotei* Sternfeld, 1911, *Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde Berlin*, p. 245. Mikindani, etc., Tanganyika Territory.*Lygodactylus capensis mossambica* Loveridge, 1920, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 135. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mosambique. ♂ & ♀ cotypes + 48.

LYGODACTYLUS GROTEI PAKENHAMI Loveridge.

Lygodactylus grotei pakenhami Loveridge, 1941, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 54: 176. Wete, Pemba Island. ♀, + 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ from 2 localities.

LYGODACTYLUS MANNI Loveridge. *See L. p. picturatus* (Peters).[**LYGODACTYLUS PICTURATUS PICTURATUS** (Peters).]

Hemidactylus picturatus Peters, 1870, *Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, p. 115. New name for *H. variegatus* Peters (1868) preoccupied.

Lygodactylus manni Loveridge, 1928, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 72, Art. 24, pp. 1-2, pl. i. Saranda, 3,500 feet, Manyoni District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ with peculiar spotted throat.

LYGODACTYLUS PICTURATUS MOMBASICUS Loveridge.

Lygodactylus picturatus mombasicus Loveridge, 1935, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 48: 198. Kilindini, Mombasa Island, Kenya Colony. ♂, + 34 ♂♂, 25 ♀♀ from 8 localities.

LYGODACTYLUS PICTURATUS SUDANENSIS Loveridge.

Lygodactylus picturatus sudanensis Loveridge, 1935, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 48: 197. Abu Zor, Senaar, Sudan. ♂, + 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ from 5 localities.

LYGODACTYLUS PICTURATUS UKEREWENSIS Loveridge.

Lygodactylus picturatus ukerewensis Loveridge, 1935, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 48: 199. Ukerewe Island, 4,213 feet, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory.

LYGODACTYLUS PICTURATUS WILLIAMSI Loveridge.

Lygodactylus picturatus williamsi Loveridge, 1952, *Journ. E. Africa Nat. Hist. Soc.*, vol. "xx: 446" = 21: 39. Kimboza Forest, 1,000 feet, Eastern Province, Tanganyika Territory. ♂.

LYGODACTYLUS SOMALICUS Loveridge.

Lygodactylus somalicus somalicus Loveridge, 1935, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 48: 196. Bar Madobe, 2,300 feet, Nogal Valley, Somaliland. ♂ + 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀.

Lygodactylus somalicus annectens Loveridge, 1935, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 48: 197. Buran District, Somaliland. ♀, + 7 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ from 7 localities.

LYGODACTYLUS STRONGI Barbour & Loveridge. *See L. conraui* Tornier.**NEPHRURUS WHEELERI** Loveridge.

Nephhrurus wheeleri Loveridge, 1932, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 13: 31. Yandil, 30 miles north-west of Wiluna, Western Australia. ♀ + 6.

The catalogue numbers should read M.C.Z. 32950-32956, and not as printed.

PACHYDACTYLUS CAPENSIS RHODESIANUS Loveridge.

Pachydactylus capensis rhodesianus Loveridge, 1947, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 98: 384. Empandeni, Southern Rhodesia. ♂, + 6 from 3 localities.

PACHYDACTYLUS LAEVIGATUS FITZSIMONSI Loveridge.

Pachydactylus laevigatus fitzsimonsi Loveridge, 1947, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 98: 400. New name for *P. l. tessellatus* FitzSimons (1938), preoccupied by *P. tessellatus* Werner (1910).

PACHYDACTYLUS SCUTATUS ANGOLENSIS Loveridge.

Pachydactylus scutatus angolensis Loveridge, 1944, *American Mus. Novit.*, No. 1254: 3. Hanha, Benguela Province, Angola. ♂, + ♂, ♀ (of which one is in the M.C.Z.).

PACHYDACTYLUS TETENSIS Loveridge.

Pachydactylus tetensis Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 110: 175, pl. v. fig. 3. Mwanza Rocks, Kasumabadedza, near Tete, Mozambique. ♂, + ♂ from Tanganyika Territory.

Subsequently abundant material of this big gecko has been secured in the Kariba Dam area of the Zambezi, Southern Rhodesia, by Donald G. Broadley, Esq.

PHELSUMA BARBOURI Loveridge.

Phelsuma barbouri Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 89: 439, 458. Forest between Tamatave and Tananarivo, eastern Madagascar. ♀ + 2 ♀♀.

PHELSUMA MADAGASCARIENSIS PARKERI Loveridge.

Phelsuma madagascariensis parkeri Loveridge, 1941, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 54: 175. Kinowe, Pemba Island. ♀, + 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1 juv. from Kinazini Island.

TROPICOLOTES TRIPOLITANUS ALGERICUS Loveridge.

Tropicolotes tripolitanus algericus Loveridge, 1947, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 98: 56. Kenatsa. (Kenadsa), south of Colomb Bechar, western Algerian Sahara. ♂.

AGAMIDAE

AGAMA AGAMA DODOMAE Loveridge.

Agama lionotus var. *dodomae* Loveridge, 1923, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 944. Dodoma, 3,700 feet, Tanganyika Territory. 35 Cotypes.

Described as a form of *lionotus* Boulenger, which itself eventually proved to be but a race of *A. agama* (Linnaeus).

[AGAMA AGAMA ELGONIS Lönnberg.]

Agama elgonis Lönnberg, 1922, Arkiv. Zool., 14, No. 12: 2. Mount Elgon, Kenya Colony. *Agama agama turuensis* Loveridge, 1932, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72: 376; also 74: 299, col. pl. ii, fig. 1. Unyanyanyi, Turu, Singida District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 49.

AGAMA AGAMA KAIMOSAE Loveridge. See *A. planiceps caudospina* Meek.AGAMA AGAMA TURUENSIS Loveridge. See *A. a. elgonis* Lönnberg.

AGAMA AGAMA UFIPAE Loveridge.

Agama agama ufipa Loveridge, 1932, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72: 377; also 74: 300, col. pl. ii, fig. 3. Near Kipili, Ufipa, Tanganyika Territory.

AGAMA AGAMA USAMBARAE Barbour & Loveridge.

Agama colonorum usambarae Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50: 150, col. pl. ii, fig. 1. Soni, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 6 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ 1 juv.

AGAMA COLONORUM USAMBARAE Barbour & Loveridge. See *A. a. usambarae*.

AGAMA KIRKII FITZSIMONSI Loveridge.

Agama kirkii fitzsimonsi Loveridge, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 63: 128. Changadz River, affluent of Sabi River, Southern Rhodesia. ♂ + 6 ex. from many localities.

AGAMA LIONOTUS DODOMAE Loveridge. See *A. agama dodomae* Loveridge.

AGAMA MOSSAMBICA MONTANA Barbour & Loveridge.

Agama mossambica montana Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50: 147. Below Bagilo about 4,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂, + 40 from 9 localities.

[AGAMA PLANICEPS CAUDOSPINA Meek.]

Agama caudospina Meek, 1910, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool. Series, 7: 407. Lake Elementaita, Kenya Colony.

Agama agama kaimosae Loveridge, 1935, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 79: 10. Near Kaimosi, Kakamega, Kenya Colony. ♂ + 7 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀.

AGAMA PLANICEPS MWANZAE Loveridge.

Agama lionotus var. *mwanzae* Loveridge, 1923, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 945. Shanwa, 4,400 feet, Maswa, Tanganyika Territory. 41 cotypes from 3 localities.

AMPHIBOLURUS BARBATUS MINIMUS Loveridge.

Amphibolurus barbatus minimus Loveridge, 1933, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 13: 69. West Wallabi Island, Houtman's Albrohos, Western Australia. ♀ + 7.

AMPHIBOLURUS DARLINGTONI Loveridge.

Amphibolurus darlingtoni Loveridge, 1932, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 13: 33. Mullewa, Western Australia. ♂ + 3 ♀♀.

PHYSIGNATHUS GILBERTI CENTRALIS Loveridge.

Physignathus gilberti centralis Loveridge, 1933, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 13: 71. Anningie, 30 miles west of Teatree Well, Northern Territory, central Australia. ♂ + 1 imm.

CHAMELEONIDAE

BICUSPIS Loveridge.

Bicuspis Loveridge, 1956, Breviora (Mus. Comp. Zool.), No. 59: 2.

A subgenus, intermediate between *Brookesia* and *Chamaeleo*, with *Rhampholeon marshalli* Boulenger of Southern Rhodesia as genotype.

BROOKESIA BRACHYURA IONIDESI Loveridge.

Brookesia ionidesi Loveridge, 1951, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 179. Kilwa, Southern Province, Tanganyika Territory. ♂, + 6 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀ from 2 localities.

BROOKESIA NCHISIENSIS Loveridge.

Brookesia nchisiensis Loveridge, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 110: 190, pl. iii, fig. 1. Nchisi Forest, 5,000 feet, Nchisi Mountain, Nyasaland. ♀ + 37 from 7 localities.

BROOKESIA PLATYCEPS CARRI Loveridge.

Brookesia platyceps carri Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 110: 194, fig. A, pl. iii, fig. 2. Lichenya Plateau, 6,000 feet, Mlanje Mountain, Nyasaland. ♀, + 3 ♂♂ from Ruo Gorge between 3,000 and 3,500 feet.

CHAMAELEO BITAENIATUS ALTAEELGONIS Loveridge.

Chamaeleon bitaenius altaeelonis Loveridge, 1935, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 79: 15. Kaburomi, 10,500 feet, Mount Elgon, Uganda. ♂ + 21 ♂♂, 30 ♀♀.

CHAMAELEO FISCHERI ULUGURUENSIS Loveridge.

Chamaeleo Fischeri uluguruensis Loveridge, 1957 ("June, 1956"), *Tanganyika Notes Rec.*, No. 43: 3. Kingokwa, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + ♀.

CHAMAELEO GOETZEI NYIKAE Loveridge.

Chamaeleo goetzei nyikae Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 110: 189. Nyika Plateau, above Nchenachena at 7,500 feet, Nyasaland. ♀ + 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀.

CHAMAELEO INCORNUTUS Loveridge.

Chamaeleon incornutus Loveridge, 1932, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 72: 380; also 74: 340, pl. iii, fig. 4. Madehani, 7,000 feet, Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂, + 20 from 3 localities.

CHAMAELEO LATERISPINIS Loveridge.

Chamaeleon laterispinis Loveridge, 1932, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 72: 381; also 74: 341, pl. iii, fig. 3. Kigogo, 6,000 feet, Uzungwe (or Uzungwa) Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 2 ♂♂.

[**CHAMAELEO WERNERI** Tornier.]

Chamaeleon werneri Tornier, 1899, *Zool. Anz.*, 22: 258, fig. 1. "Maschona-Gebiet," later corrected to Uzungwe Mountains, Uhehe, Tanganyika Territory.

Chamaeleon werneri dabagae Loveridge, 1932, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 72: 379; also 74: 339, pl. iii, fig. 5. Dabaga, 6,000 feet, Uzungwe (Uzungwa) Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

SCINCIDAE**ACONTIAS PERCIVALI** Loveridge.

Acontias percivali Loveridge, 1935, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 79: 13. Foot of Mount Mbololo, 2,000 feet, Teita Mountains, Kenya Colony. ♀ + 43.

LEIOLOPISMA. See *Lygosoma*, of which it is a subgenus.**LYGOSOMA (LEIOLOPISMA) ELEGANTOIDES LOBULUS** Loveridge.

Lygosoma (Leiopolisma) elegantoides lobulus Loveridge, 1945, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 58: 49. Mount Wilhelm, 7,500 to 8,000 feet, Bismarck Range, Madang Division, Australian New Guinea. ♂ + 15.

LYGOSOMA (LEIOLOPISMA) FUSCUM JAMNANUM Loveridge.

Lygosoma (Leiopolisma) fuscum jamnanum Loveridge, 1948, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 101: 363. Jamna Island, Dutch New Guinea. ♀.

LYGOSOMA (LEIOLOPISMA) HAWAIIENSIS Loveridge. See *L. (L.) metallicum* O'Shaughnessy.[**LYGOSOMA (LEIOLOPISMA) METALLICUM** (O'Shaughnessy).]

Mocoa metallica O'Shaughnessy, 1874, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (4), 13: 299.

Leiopolisma hawaiiensis Loveridge, 1939, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 52: 1. Near Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. Type, + 3 from Wahiaawa, Oahu.

That this was an introduction, was detected by Oliver & Shaw (1953, *Zoologica*, 38: 90).

LYGOSOMA (LEIOLOPISMA) PREHENSICAUDA Loveridge.

Lygosoma (Leiopolisma) prehensicauda Loveridge, 1945, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 58: 48. Mount Wilhelm, 7,500 to 8,000 feet, Bismarck Range, Madang Division, Australian New Guinea. ♂ + ♂.

LYGOSOMA (LEIOLOPISMA) SLEVINI Loveridge.

Lygosoma slevini Loveridge, 1941, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 54: 193. Mount Canala, New Caledonia. ♀.

LYGOSOMA (LYGOSOMA) DARLINGTONI Loveridge.

Lygosoma darlingtoni Loveridge, 1933, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 98. Millaa Millaa, Atherton Tableland, Queensland. ♀, now in Queensland Museum.

[*LYGOSOMA (SIAPHOS) KILIMENSE* Stejneger.]

Lygosoma kilimensis Stejneger, 1891, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 14: 405. Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika Territory.

Siaphos dewittei Loveridge, 1934, Copeia, p. 184. New name for *L. (S.) compressicauda* de Witte (1933), preoccupied by *L. (H.) compressicaudum* Werner (1897).

[*LYGOSOMA (SIAPHOS) MELEAGRIS* Boulenger.]

Lygosoma meleagris Boulenger, 1907, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7), 19: 488. Mubuku Valley, 7,000 feet, Ruwenzori Mountains, Uganda.

Siaphos meleagris helleri Loveridge, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 45: 113. Bugongo Ridge, 9,500 feet, Ruwenzori Mountains, Belgian Congo (not Uganda side). Aberrant ♀.

LYGOSOMA (SPHENOMORPHUS) LEAE BROOKSI Loveridge.

Sphenomorphus leae brooksi Loveridge, 1933, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 95. Perth, Western Australia. ♂.

LYGOSOMA (SPHENOMORPHUS) SCHEVILLI Loveridge.

Sphenomorphus schevilli Loveridge, 1933, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 96. Army Downs, 35 miles northerly of Richmond, Queensland. ♂, now in Queensland Museum.

LYGOSOMA (SPHENOMORPHUS) VARIEGATUM STICKELI Loveridge.

Lygosoma (Sphenomorphus) variegatum stickeli Loveridge, 1948, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 101: 345. Gusiko, Australian New Guinea. ♀ + 15.

MABUYA BAYONII KENIENSIS Loveridge.

Mabuya bayonii keniensis Loveridge, 1956, Breviora (Mus. Comp. Zool.), No. 59: 2. Northern Uaso (Guaso) Nyiro, Sotik, Kenya Colony.

MABUYA BOCAEML MLANJENSIS Loveridge.

Mabuya bocagei mlanjensis Loveridge, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 110: 207. Lichenya Plateau, 6,000 feet, Mlanje Mountain, Nyasaland. ♂ + 7.

MABUYA HILDÆ Loveridge.

Mabuya hildae Loveridge, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 110: 209. Nyika Plateau, above Nchenachena, 7,000 to 7,500 feet, Nyasaland. ♀ + 4 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀, 2 juv.

MELANOSEPS ATER MATENGOENSIS Loveridge.

Melanoseps ater matengoensis Loveridge, 1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 91: 361. Ugano, 4,000 to 6,000 feet, Matengo Highlands, west of Songea, Tanganyika Territory. 12 cotypes, of which 11 are in Vienna Museum.

MELANOSEPS ATER MISUKUENSIS Loveridge.

Melanoseps ater misukuensis Loveridge, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 110: 220. Misuku Mountains, 6,000 feet, Nyasaland. ♀ + 24.

MELANOSEPS ATER RONDOENSIS Loveridge.

Melanoseps ater rondoensis Loveridge, 1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 91: 360. Nchingidi, 2,000 feet, Rondo Plateau, Lindi District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 23.

MELANOSEPS ATER UZUNGWENSIS Loveridge.

Melanoseps ater uzungwensis Loveridge, 1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 91: 361. Kigogo, 6,000 feet, Uzungwe (Uzungwa) Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + ♀.

RHODONA NICHOLLSI Loveridge.

Rhodona nicholssi Loveridge, 1933, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 97. Dalgaranger Station, 50 miles north-east of Yalgoo, Western Australia. Holotype in Mus. Comp. Zool.

RIOPA MABUIIFORMIS Loveridge.

Riopa mabuiiformis Loveridge, 1935, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 79: 12. Ngatana, about 300 feet, Tana River, Kenya Colony. ♂ + 5.

RIOPA TANAEE Loveridge.

Riopa tanae Loveridge, 1935, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 79: 11. Kau, near mouth of Tana River, Kenya Colony. ♀, + 13 from 4 localities.

SCELOTES AENEUS Barbour & Loveridge.

Scelotes aeneus Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 63. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♀ + 7.

SCELOTES POECILOPUS Barbour & Loveridge.

Scelotes poecilopus Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 65. Tamatave, eastern Madagascar. Holotype.

SCELOTES ULUGURUENSIS Barbour & Loveridge.

Scelotes uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 50: 167, pl. iv. fig. 6. Bagilo, 5,000—6,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂, + 12 from 2 localities.

Referable to *Proscelotes* Witte & Laurent (1943), should it prove to be a recognizable genus, or subgenus of *Scelotes*.

SCOLECOSEPS Loveridge.

Scolecoseps Loveridge, 1920, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 159.

A genus, intermediate between *Melanoseps* and *Acontias*, with *Scolecoseps boulengeri* Loveridge as genotype.

SCOLECOSEPS BOULENGERI Loveridge.

Scolecoseps boulengeri Loveridge, 1920, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 159, fig. 1. Lumbo, mainland opposite Mozambique Island, Mozambique. ♂ and ♀ cotypes in Brit. Mus., + 5 elsewhere.

SIAPHOS. See *Lygosoma*, of which it is a subgenus.

SPHENOMORPHUS. See *Lygosoma*, of which it is a subgenus.

Some recent authors prefer to treat these groups as full genera, though when all their numerous species are considered there is a tendency for the separating characters to weaken.

TROPIDOPHORUS DARLINGTONI Loveridge.

Tropidophorus darlingtoni Loveridge, 1945, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 58: 47. Mount Wilhelm, 5,000 to 6,000 feet, Bismarck Range, Madang Division, Australian New Guinea. ♀ + 2 juv.

GERRHOSAURIDAE

CORDYLUSS UKINGENSIS (Loveridge).

Zonurus ukingensis Loveridge, 1932, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 72: 378; also 74: 301, pl. iii, fig. 2. Tandala, 5,000 feet, Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

GERRHOSAURUS FLAVIGULARIS FITZSIMONSI Loveridge.

Gerrhosaurus flavigularis fitzsimonsi Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 89: 514. Mount Mbololo, at about 4,000 feet, Teita Mountains, Kenya Colony. ♀, + 12 from 7 localities.

PLATYSAURUS GUTTATUS FITZSIMONSI Loveridge.

Platysaurus guttatus fitzsimonsi Loveridge, 1944, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 95: 4, 5, and 88. Lydenburg, Transvaal. ♂.

PLATYSAURUS GUTTATUS NYASAE Loveridge.

Platysaurus guttatus nyasae Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 110: 237. Blantyre-Tete Road at about 1,000 feet, south of Mpata Manganja Bridge, Nyasaland. ♂ + ♀.

PLATYSAURUS MITCHELLI Loveridge.

Platysaurus mitchelli Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 110: 234. Ruo River Forest, 3,000 feet, Milanje Mountain, Nyasaland. ♂ + 18.

PSEUDOCORDYLUSS LANGI Loveridge.

Pseudocordylus langi Loveridge, 1944, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 95: 4, 5 and 73. Mount-aux-Sources, Drakensberg, Basutoland. ♂.

After examining the type, Dr. V. FitzSimons is satisfied as to the validity of *langi*; but some or all of the lizards from the same series in the Transvaal Museum—which I designated paratypes without having seen them—are not *langi*.

ZONURUS. See *Cordylus*, of which it is a synonym.

LACERTIDAE

BEDRIAGAIA MOREAUI Loveridge.

Bedriagaia moreaui Loveridge, 1936, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 15: 67, figs. -. Amani, 3,000 feet, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

NUCRAS BOULENGERI KILOSAE Loveridge.

Nucras kilosae Loveridge, 1922, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 314. "Tindiga" i.e. Tendigo, 5 miles south of Kilosa, Usagara, Tanganyika Territory. 6 ♂, 1 ♀ cotypes.

TEIIDAE

AMEIVA UNDULATA MIADIS Barbour & Loveridge.

Ameiva festiva miadis Barbour & Loveridge, 1929, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **69**: 141. Great Corn Island, Caribbean, 40 miles off coast of Nicaragua.

Vaguely referred by Dunn (1940, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, **92**: 115) without allocation of any particular race, to *Ameiva undulata* (Wiegmann) of Mexico.

ECPLEOPUS LUTZAE Loveridge. See *Placosoma c. cordylinum* Tschudi.

[PLACOSOMA CORDYLINUM CORDYLINUM Tschudi.]

Placosoma cordylinum Tschudi, 1847, *Arch. Naturg.*, **13** (1): 51. "Northern Brazil" (in error). *Ecpelopus lutzae* Loveridge, 1944, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, **57**: 97. Above Beija-Flor River, about 3,500 feet, Theresopolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 2 cotypes, of which 1 is in the Museu Nacional da Brasil.

Synonymized by Uzzel (1959, *Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ., Michigan*, No. 606: 3).

PTYCHOGLOSSUS NICEFORI (Loveridge).

Anadia nicefori Loveridge, 1929, *Proc. Biol. Soc., Washington*, **42**: 99. Rio Garagoa at Macanal eastern Andes, Colombia. ♂.

Allocated to *Ptychoglossus* by Dunn (1944, *Caldesia*: 67).

AMPHISBAENIDAE

AMPHISBAENA MPWAPWAENSIS Loveridge.

Amphisbaena mpwapwaensis Loveridge, 1932, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **72**: 378; also **74**: 304, pl. iii, fig. 1. Mpwapwa, 3,315 feet, Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory.

AMPHISBAENA RONDOENSIS Loveridge.

Amphisbaena rondoensis Loveridge, 1941, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **87**: 394, fig. 23. Nchingidi, 2,000 feet, Rondo Plateau, Lindi District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 47.

ANCYLOCRANIUM BARKERI Loveridge.

Ancylocranium barkeri Loveridge, 1942, *Proc. Biol. Soc., Washington*, **59**: 73, pl. xiii. Mbemkuru River, Lindi District, Tanganyika Territory. ♂.

ANCYLOCRANIUM IONIDESI Loveridge.

Ancylocranium ionidesi Loveridge, 1955, *Journ. E. Africa Nat. Hist. Soc.*, **22**: 177, figs. Kilwa, Southern Province, Tanganyika Territory. ♂, + juv. also 2 ♀ ♀ from Kilongo, Kilwa.

PLACOGASTER DEGRYSI Loveridge.

Placogaster degrysi Loveridge, 1941, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **87**: 400. Lagos, Sierra Leone. Type in Hamburg Museum.

SERPENTES

TYPHLOPIDAE

TYPHLOPS EXCENTRICUS Procter. See *T. schlegelii excentricus* Procter.

TYPHLOPS KAIMOSAE Loveridge.

Typhlops kaimosae Loveridge, 1935, *Bull. Mus. Zool.*, **79**: 5. Kaimosi, Kakamega, Kenya Colony. Holotype.

TYPHLOPS MANNI Loveridge.

Typhlops manni Loveridge, 1941, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, **91**: 118. Harbel, Liberia. Holotype in U.S. Nat. Mus.

TYPHLOPS SCHLEGELII EXCENTRICUS Procter.

Typhlops excentricus Procter, 1922, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9)*, **9**: 685. Kilosa, 1,600 feet, Tanganyika Territory. Holotype in Brit. Mus.

TYPHLOPS STEJNEGERI Loveridge.

Typhlops stejnegeri Loveridge, 1931, *Copeia*, p. 92, figs. 1-2. Luebo District, Belgian Congo. Type + paratype in U.S. Nat. Mus.

TYPHLOPS TETTENSIS RONDOENSIS Loveridge.

Typhlops tettensis rondoensis Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **91**: 256. Nchingidi, 2,000 feet, Rondo Plateau, Lindi District, Tanganyika Territory. Type + 4.

TYPHLOPS TOVELLI Loveridge.

Typhlops tovelli Loveridge, 1945, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 58: 111. Koonowarra Sports Ground, 5 miles south of Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia. ♂ + 1.

TYPHLOPS ULUGURUENSIS Barbour & Loveridge.

Typhlops uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50: 104. Nyange, 2,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 3.

LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE**LEPTOTYPHLOPS EMINI PEMBAE** Loveridge.

Leptotyphlops emini pembae Loveridge, 1941, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 54: 177. Wingwi Pwana, Pemba Island. ♀, + 5 from 4 localities.

LEPTOTYPHLOPS MAXIMA Loveridge.

Leptotyphlops maxima Loveridge, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc., Washington, 45: 151. Chilpancingo, 4,000 to 6,000 feet, Guerrero, Mexico. ♂ + 3.

BOIDAE**ERYX COLBURINUS LOVERIDGEI** Stull.

Eryx thebaicus loveridgei Stull, 1932, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 8: 29, pl. ii, fig. B. "Mbunyi" i.e. Mbuyuni, Kenya Colony. ♂ + 3 ♀ ♀, from as many localities.

COLUBRIDAE**AMBLYODIPSAS KATANGENSIS IONIDESI** Loveridge.

Amblyodipsas katangensis ionidesi Loveridge, 1951, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 193. Tunduru, Southern Province, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 9 from 2 localities.

APARALLACTUS JACKSONI OWENI Loveridge.

Aparallactus jacksoni oweni Loveridge, 1956 ("1955"), Sudan Notes Rec., 36: 51 (15 of reprint). Torit, Equatoria Province, Sudan.

APARALLACTUS TURNERI Loveridge.

Aparallactus turneri Loveridge, 1935, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 79: 9. Sokoki Forest, near Malindi, Kenya Colony. ♂, + 5 from 3 localities.

[**APARALLACTUS GUENTHERI** Boulenger.]

Aparallactus guentheri Boulenger, 1895, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), 16: 172. "East and Central Africa" (omit Angola).

Aparallactus uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50: 132. Nyange, 2,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂, + 9 from 2 localities.

Apart from *A. guentheri* being a composite, the principal factor leading to this redescription was the strikingly different appearance of the collared young (*guentheri*) from the uniformly black adults (*uluguruensis*), of which I collected ten.

CALAMARIA LUMBRICOIDEA GRISWOLDI Loveridge.

Calamaria lumbricoidea griswoldi Loveridge, 1938, Proc. Biol. Soc., Washington, 51: 43. Luidan River, near Bundutuan, about 3,340 feet, Mount Kinabalu, North Borneo. ♀ + ♀.

CERBERUS RYNCHOPS NOVAEGUINEAE Loveridge.

Cerberus rynchops novaeguineae Loveridge, 1948, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 101: 388. Merauke, Dutch New Guinea. ♂ + 3.

CHERSYDRUS GRANULATUS LUZONENSIS Loveridge.

Chersydrus granulatus luzonensis Loveridge, 1938, Proc. Biol. Soc., Washington, 51: 209. Near Laguna de Bay, Los Banos, Laguna Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. ♂.

CHILORHINOPHIS CARPENTERI LIWALENSIS Loveridge.

Chilorhinophis carpenteri liwalensis Loveridge, 1951, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 196. Liwale, 2,100 feet, Southern Province, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 55 from 3 localities.

CHILORHINOPHIS GERARDI TANGANYIKAE Loveridge.

Chilorhinophis gerardi tanganyikae Loveridge, 1951, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 106: 195. Nyamkolo, Lake Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia. ♂, + ♂ and ♀ from 2 localities.

[**COLUBER FLORUNLENTULUS SMITHI** (Boulenger).]

Zamenis smithi Boulenger, 1895, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 536, pl. xxx, fig. 2. Shebeli River, Somalia.

Coronella semiornata fuscorosea Loveridge, 1935, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **79**: 8. Mount Mbololo, at about 4,000 feet, Teita Mountains, Kenya Colony. ♂ + 2, and a juv. from Tsavo.

CORONELLA SEMIORNATA FUSCOROSEA Loveridge. See *Coluber* above.

CROTAPHOPELTIS WERNERI SHREVEI Loveridge.

Crotaphopeltis shrevei Loveridge, 1932, *Proc. Biol. Soc., Washington*, **45**: 83. Missao de Dondi, Bella Vista, via Lobito, Angola. ♂.

Subsequently found in Northern Rhodesia and on the Rondo Plateau, south-east Tanganyika Territory.

DASYPELTIS MEDICI LAMUENSIS Gans.

Dasypeltis medici lamuensis Gans, 1957, *Breviora (Mus. Comp. Zool.)*, No. 79: 1. Lamu Island, Kenya Colony.

Based on a pair of egg-eaters obtained during my 1933-1934 Expedition (together with paratypes from elsewhere); separated from *medici* by Dr. C. Gans during the course of his revision of the genus.

GEODIPSAS PROCTERAE Loveridge.

Geodipsas procterae Loveridge, 1922, *Proc. Zool. Soc., London*, **313**. About 3,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ in Brit. Mus.

Two more, taken in 1926, in the Mus. Comp. Zool. at Harvard.

LAMPROPELTIS THAYERI Loveridge.

Lampropeltis thayeri Loveridge, 1924, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, **5**: 137. Miquihuana, Tamaulipas, Mexico. ♂.

LYCODONOMORPHUS RUFULUS MLANJENSIS Loveridge.

Lycodonomorphus rufulus mlanjensis Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **110**: 253. Ruo River, 2,350 feet, Mlanje Mountain, Nyasaland. ♂, + 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀ from 2 localities.

LYCOPHIDION CAPENSE UZUNGWENSE Loveridge.

Lycophidion capense uzungwensis Loveridge, 1932, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **72**: 375. Dabaga, 6,000 feet, Uzungwe (Uzungwa) Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + ♀.

NATRICITERES Loveridge.

Natriciteres Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **110**: 248.

A genus, intermediate between *Natrix* and *Neustrophis*, with *Coronella olivacea* Peters of Tropical Africa as genotype.

NATRICITERES OLIVACEA PEMBANA (Loveridge).

Natrix olivacea pembana Loveridge, 1935, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **79**: 8. Chakechake, Pemba Island. ♀.

A somewhat doubtful form depending on whether 75 per cent of Pemba snakes have only 15 midbody scalarows.

NATRICITERES OLIVACEA ULUGURUENSIS (Loveridge).

Natrix olivacea uluguruensis Loveridge, 1935, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **79**: 7. Nyange, 2,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 61 from 3 mountain ranges.

PHILOTHAMNUS HETERODERMUS RUANDAE Loveridge.

Philothamnus heterodermus ruandae Loveridge, 1951, *Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belgique*, **27**, No. 37: 2. Mulungu, Lake Kivu, Belgian Congo. ♀, + 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ from 4 localities.

PHILOTHAMNUS IRREGULARIS BATTERSBYI Loveridge.

Philothamnus irregularis battersbyi Loveridge, 1951, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **106**: 191. Sipi Forest, 6,000 feet, Mount Elgon, Uganda. ♀, + 39 ♂ ♂, 77 ♀ ♀ from 26 localities.

PROSYMNA AMBIGUA ORNATISSIMA Barbour & Loveridge.

Prosymna ornatissima Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **50**: 120, col. pl. ii, fig. 2. Nyange, 2,500-3,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 3 from 2 localities.

PROSYMNA MELEAGRIS LAURENTI Loveridge.

Prosymna meleagris laurenti Loveridge, 1958, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **119**: 141. Mongalla, Equatoria Province, Sudan. ♂.

PSAMMOPHIS BISERIATUS TANGANICUS Loveridge.

Psammophis biseriatus tanganicus Loveridge, 1940, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **87**: 57. Mangasini, about 3,500 feet, Usandawi, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 20 from 6 localities.

PSAMMOPHYLAX TRITAENIATUS MULTISQUAMIS (Loveridge).

Trimerorhinus tritaenius multisquamis Loveridge, 1932, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, **45**: 84. Nairobi, 5,452 feet, Kenya Colony. ♀, + 41 from many montane localities.

THRASOPS AETHIOPISSA ELGONENSIS (Loveridge).

Rhamnophis aethiopissa elgonensis Loveridge, 1929, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. No. 151: 24. Yala (= Lukosa) River, south of Mount Elgon, Kenya Colony. ♀ (M.C.Z. 18198; not as printed), + 5. As suggested when *elgonensis* was being described, the characters of *Rhamnophis* scarcely justify its separation from *Thrasops*.

THRASOPS JACKSONII SCHMIDTI Loveridge.

Thrasops jacksonii schmidti Loveridge, 1936, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 49: 63. Meru Forest, Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony. ♂, + 3 in Coryndon and Royal Scottish Museums.

ELAPIDAE**ACANTHOPHIS ANTARCTICUS RUGOSUS** Loveridge.

Acanthophis antarcticus rugosus Loveridge, 1948, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 101: 392. Merauke, Dutch New Guinea. ♂ + 1 head.

BUNGARUS FLAVICEPS BALUENSIS Loveridge.

Bungarus flaviceps baluensis Loveridge, 1938, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 51: 44. Kenokok River, near Kiau, about 3,300 feet, Mount Kinabalu, British North Borneo. ♂ + ♂, ♀.

DENDROASPIS JAMESONI KAIMOSAE Loveridge.

Dendraspis jamesoni kaimosae Loveridge, 1936, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 49: 64. Kaimosi, Kakamega, Kenya Colony. ♂, + 13 from various localities, in Coryndon and other museums.

ELAPSOIDEA SUNDEVALLII FITZSIMONSI Loveridge.

Elapsoidea sundevallii fitzsimonsi Loveridge, 1944, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 95: 229. Gomodimo Pan, Kalahari Desert, Bechuanaland. ♂, + 4 from 4 localities.

ELAPSOIDEA SUNDEVALLII LOVERIDGEI Parker.

Elapsoidea sundevallii loveridgei Parker, 1949, Zool. Verhand. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden, No. 6: 95. Machakos, Kenya Colony. ♀ in Brit. Mus., + 7 from 4 localities, but only 1 coll. A.L.

MATICORA INTESTINALIS IMMACULATA Loveridge.

Maticora intestinalis immaculata Loveridge, 1944, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 57: 105. Marudi, Baram River, Sarawak, Borneo. ♂.

Attention is directed to an unfortunate printer's error in the key to the genus on p. 106. There, under section "3", after proof had been passed by both author and editor, the printer presumably dropped the type, then substituted "*i. bilineata*" for "*i. intestinalis*" so that the former appears twice in the Synopsis.

PARANAJA Loveridge.

Paranaja Loveridge, 1944, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 95: 231.

A genus, intermediate between *Elapoidea* and *Naja*, with *Naia multifasciata* Werner (1902) as genotype.

VIPERIDAE**ATHERIS BARBOURI** Loveridge.

Atheris barbouri Loveridge, 1930, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 11: 107. Dabaga, 6,000 feet, Uzungwe (Uzungwa) Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 2 ♂ ♂.

CROTALIDAE**TRIMERESURUS SUMATRANUS MALCOLMI** Loveridge.

Trimeresurus sumatranaus malcolmi Loveridge, 1938, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 51: 45. Sungii River near Bundutuan, about 3,000 feet, Mount Kinabalu, British North Borneo. ♂, + 2 ♀ ♀ from near Kiau.

AMPHIBIANS

Three of the 4 genera proposed by my colleagues or by me are peculiar and unquestionably valid. Of the 91 new species or races of amphibians (of which 6 were described from my collections by colleagues) 12 have been synonymized—all but 3 by myself. The species to which these synonyms are assigned in the following list are placed in square brackets.

The majority of the new forms are African, as follows:

America (Nicaragua)	1
Australia (and New Guinea)	..	21	
Africa	69
			—
TOTAL..		91	

The arrangement of species, genera and families is explained in the last paragraph of the introductory remarks on the Reptiles.

AMPHIBIA

CAECILIIDAE

BOULENGERULA CHANGAMWENSIS Loveridge.

Boulengerula changamwensis Loveridge, 1932, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **72**: 381. Changamwe, 192 feet, near Mombasa, Kenya Colony. Type + 3.

BOULENGERULA TAITANUS Loveridge.

Boulengerula taitanus Loveridge, 1935, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **79**: 16. Mount Mbololo at 4,800 feet, Teita Mountains, Kenya Colony. ♂ + 29.

BOULENGERULA ULUGURUENSIS Barbour & Loveridge.

Boulengerula uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **50**: 183. Vituri, 2,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. 1, + 42 from 4 localities.

SCOЛЕCOMORPHUS ATTENUATUS Barbour & Loveridge.

Scolecomorphus attenuatus Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **50**: 181. Nyingwa, 7,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 1.

SCOЛЕCOMORPHUS KIRKII ULUGURUENSIS Barbour & Loveridge.

Scolecomorphus uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **50**: 180. Nyingwa, 7,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂, + 132 (many ♀ ♀) from 2 localities.

PIPIDAE

XENOPUS LEAVIS BUNYONIENSIS Loveridge.

Xenopus laevis bunyoniensis Loveridge, 1932, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, **45**: 114. Bufundi, Lake Bunyoni (Bunyonyi), Kigezi District, Uganda. ♀ + 173.

BUFONIDAE

BUFO KATANGANUS Loveridge.

Bufo katanganus Loveridge, 1932, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, **8**: 46. Lofoi, Katanga, Belgian Congo. ♀ + ♂, both in Brit. Mus.

BUFO KISOLOENSIS Loveridge.

Bufo regularis kisoloensis Loveridge, 1932, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, **8**: 52. Kisolo, about 6,900 feet, Kigezi District, Uganda. ♂ + 42 adults in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.

Subsequently I synonymized *kisoloensis* with *regularis*, but now bow to the opinion of Laurent, supported by Inger, for both regard it as a full species sympatric with *regularis*.

BUFO LÖNNBERGI NAIROBIENSIS Loveridge.

Bufo lönnerbergi nairobiensis Loveridge, 1932, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, **8**: 48. Nairobi, 5,452 feet, Kenya Colony. ♂ + 6 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀ in Brit. Mus.

BUFO LUGHENSIS Loveridge.

Bufo lughensis Loveridge, 1932, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, **8**: 49. Between Lugh and Matagoi, Somalia. ? ♀ in Brit. Mus.

BUFO MICRANOTIS MICRANOTIS Loveridge.

Bufo micranotis Loveridge, 1925, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 770, pl. i, fig. 1. Kilosa, 1,600 feet, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 2 ♂ ♂ from 2 localities.

BUFO MICRANOTIS RONDOENSIS Loveridge.

Bufo micranotis rondoensis Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **91**: 387. Nchingidi, 2,000 feet, Rondo Plateau, Lindi District, Tanganyika Territory. Type + 10 (whose numbers are M.C.Z. 25091-25100: not 35091-35100 as printed).

BUFO OSGOODI Loveridge.

Bufo osgoodi Loveridge, 1932, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, **8**: 47. Ethiopia. ♀ in Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus.

BUFO PARKERI Loveridge.

Bufo parkeri Loveridge, 1932, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **72**: 382. Mangasini, about 4,000 feet, Usandawi, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 29.

BUFO TAITANUS BEIRANUS Loveridge.

Bufo taitanus beiranus Loveridge, 1932, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, **8**: 45. Beira, Mozambique. ♀ in Brit. Mus.

BUFO TAITANUS NYIKAE Loveridge.

Bufo taitanus nyikae Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 110: 339. Nyika Plateau, above Nchenachena at 7,500 feet, Nyasaland. ♀ + 9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 3 juv.

BUFO TAITANUS UZUNGUENSIS Loveridge.

Bufo taitanus uzunguensis Loveridge, 1932, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 44. Kigogo 6,000 feet, Uzungwe (Uzungwa) Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 6 from 5 localities.

BUFO URUNGUENSIS Loveridge.

Bufo urunguensis Loveridge, 1932, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 72: 383. Kitungulu, 4,500 feet, Ufipa, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 3.

BUFO USHORANUS Loveridge.

Bufo ushoranus Loveridge, 1932, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 45. Ulugu, about 4,000 feet, Ushora, Singida, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + ♂ from Nyambiti, Kwimba.

LEPTODACTYLIDAE**CRINIA DARLINGTONI** Loveridge.

Crinia darlingtoni Loveridge, 1933, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 57. Queensland National Park, 3,000 to 4,000 feet, McPherson Range, Queensland. ♀ + 3.

CRINIA GLAUERTI Loveridge.

Crinia glauerti Loveridge, 1933, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 57. Mundaring Weir, about 30 miles north-east of Perth, Western Australia. ♀ + 2.

CYCLORANA SLEVINI Loveridge.

Cyclorana slevini Loveridge, 1950, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 63: 131. Noondoo, south-eastern Queensland, Australia. ♀ + ♂.

GLAUERTIA Loveridge.

Glauertia Loveridge, 1933, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 89.

A genus, related to *Pseudophryne*, with *G. russelli* Loveridge as genotype.

GLAUERTIA RUSSELLI Loveridge.

Glauertia russelli Loveridge, 1933, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 89. Bank of a creek flowing into Gascoyne River near Landor Station, Western Australia. Type, apparently ♂, in Western Australia Mus., + 24.

HELIOPORUS INSULARIS Loveridge.

Heliochorus insularis Loveridge, 1933, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 92. Rottnest Island, Western Australia. Gravid ♀ + 5. juv.

MIXOPHYES FASCIOLATUS SCHEVILLI Loveridge.

Mixophyes fasciolatus schevilli Loveridge, 1933, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 55. Millaa Millaa, Atherton Tableland, Queensland. ♀, + 4 from other localities. Dr. Moore finds this race unrecognisable.

PSEUDOPHYRE BLANCHARDI Loveridge.

Pseudophryne blanchardi Loveridge, 1933, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 91. Millgrove, Victoria, Australia. ♀ + ♂ + 12. Now regarded as a synonym of *P. semimarmorata* (of Parker 1940, *Novit. Zool.*, 42: 99).

PSEUDOPHYRE BROOKSI Loveridge.

Pseudophryne brooksi Loveridge, 1933, *Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 59. Manjimup, near Pemberton, Western Australia. Type + 9. Now regarded as a synonym of *P. guentheri* (of Parker 1940, *Novit. Zool.*, 42: 96).

HYLIDAE**HYLA ANGULARIS** Loveridge.

Hyla angularis Loveridge, 1945, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 58: 54. Mount Wilhelm, 5,000 to 8,000 feet, Bismarck Range, Madang Division, Australian New Guinea. ♂.

HYLA AUREA ULONGAE Loveridge.

Hyla aurea ulongae Loveridge, 1950, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 63: 133. Ulong, north-eastern New South Wales, Australia. ♂.

HYLA BECKI Loveridge.

Hyla becki Loveridge, 1945, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 58: 55. Mount Wilhelm, 7,500 to 10,000 feet, Bismarck Range, Madang Division, Australian New Guinea. ♂ + 39 juv.

HYLA BRONGERSMAI Loveridge.

Hyla brongersmai Loveridge, 1945, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 58: 56. Panara (not "Parana") Valley, central Dutch New Guinea. ♂.

The type locality is corrected and given as 3° 35'S., 138° 30' to 138° 35'E by Forcart (1953, Verh. naturf. Ges. Basel, 64: 59) with additional topotypes.

HYLA DARLINGTONI Loveridge.

Hyla darlingtoni Loveridge, 1945, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 58: 53. Mount Wilhelm, 5,000 to 8,000 feet, Bismarck Range, Madang Division. Australian New Guinea. Gravid ♀.

Status confirmed by Zweifel (1958, American Mus. Novit., No. 1896: 42), who refers to its synonymy *Nyctimystes flavomaculatum* Forcart (1953).

HYLA KINGHORNI Loveridge.

Hyla kinghorni Loveridge, 1950, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 63: 132. Ulong, north-eastern New South Wales, Australia. ♂.

[**HYLA THESAURENSIS** Peters.]

Hyla thesaurensis Peters, 1877, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, p. 421. Treasury Island, Solomon Islands (28 mm. Type).

Nyctimystes milneana Loveridge, 1945, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 58: 57. Milne Bay, Eastern Division, Papua. ♀ (48 mm.).

Synonymized by Zweifel (1958, American Mus. Novit., No. 1896: 43) after reassessing the characters formerly attributed to *Nyctimystes*.

NYCTIMYSTES MILNEANA Loveridge. See *Hyla thesaurensis* Peters.

RHACOPHORIDAE

[**AFRIXALUS FORNASINI FORNASINI** (Bianconi).]

Euchnemis Fornasini Bianconi, 1849 (for 1848), Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat. (2), 10: 107, pl. v, fig. 1. Mozambique.

Megalixalus loveridgei Procter, 1920, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 418, fig. 4. Morogoro, 1,700 feet, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ Holotype in Brit. Mus.

AFRIXALUS ULUGURUENSIS (Barbour & Loveridge).

Megalixalus uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50: 231, col. pl. iii, fig. 2. Vituri, 2,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 17 from 3 localities.

HYLAMBATES COCHRANAE Loveridge.

Hylambates cochranae Loveridge, 1941, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 91: 125. Bendaja, Liberia. ♂ cotype in U.S. Nat. Mus. + ♀ cotype in Mus. Comp. Zool.

HYPEROBIUS ARGUS AHLI Loveridge.

Hyperolius ahli Loveridge, 1936, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 79: 402. Lake Peccatoni, about 100 feet, north-east of Witu, Kenya Colony. ♂ + 42 from 8 localities.

[**HYPEROBIUS CONCOLOUR TUBERILINGUIS** Smith.]

Hyperolius tuberilinguis A. Smith, 1849, Illus. Zool. S. Africa, Rept., App., p. 26. Country eastward of Cape Colony, i.e. Natal, South Africa.

Hyperolius sansibaricus loveridgei Laurent, 1947, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (11), 14: 294. Kitaya, 300 feet, Rovuma River, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + many.

HYPEROBIUS FESTIVUS Barbour & Loveridge.

Hyperolius festivus Barbour & Loveridge, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 17: also 1930, in Richard Strong, Report of the Harvard African Exped. . . Liberia and the Belgian Congo, 2: 783, col. pl. 465, fig. 6. Firestone Plantation No. 3, Du River, Liberia. ♀ + 2.

HYPEROBIUS KNYSNAE Loveridge.

Hyperolius knysnae Loveridge, 1954, Ann. Natal Mus., 13: 95. Knysna. Cape Province, South Africa. ♀ + 3 ♀ ♀.

HYPEROBIUS MARIAE Barbour & Loveridge.

Hyperolius mariae Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 50: 217, col. pl. iii, fig. 1. Derema (Ndarema), 2,000 feet, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀.

HYPEROBIUS PARKERI PARKERI Loveridge.

Hyperolius parkeri Loveridge, 1933, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 74: 410. Mogogoni Swamp, south of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 21 from 2 localities.

HYPEROLIUS PARKERI ROVUMAE Loveridge.

Hyperolius parkeri rovumae Loveridge, 1942, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 91: 410 col. pl. iii, figs. 5-6. Kitaya, 300 feet, Rovuma River, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 13.

HYPEROLIUS POWERI Loveridge.

Hyperolius poweri Loveridge, 1938, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 51: 213. Umvoti River, near Stanger ("Stranger" in original was editor's alteration), Natal, South Africa. ♂ + 3 ♂♂ + 2 juv.

HYPEROLIUS PUNCTICULATUS CHOLOENSIS Loveridge.

Hyperolius puncticulatus choloensis Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 110: 359, fig. 1. Cholo Mountain, 3,500 feet, Nyasaland. ♀, + 1 ♂, 1 ♀ from 2 localities.

HYPEROLIUS PUNCTICULATUS MITCHELLI Loveridge.

Hyperolius puncticulatus mitchelli Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 110: 360, fig. 2. Near lakeshore north of Mtimbuka, 1,550 feet, Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland. ♀ + ♂ + juv.

[**HYPEROLIUS PUSILLUS** (Cope).]

Crumenifera pusilla Cope, 1862, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, p. 343. Umvoti, Natal.

Hyperolius usaramoae Loveridge, 1932, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington*, 45: 63. Mogogoni Swamp, south of Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + ♀.

Hyperolius milnei Loveridge, 1935, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 79: 18. Witu, Coast Province, Kenya Colony. ♂ + 75.

The heavily spotted *milnei* from north-east Kenya appears to differ from *pusillus* of Natal, but so many intermediate stages occur in the intervening 2,000 miles that it seems advisable to disregard subspecies.

[**HYPEROLIUS RHODOSCELIS** (Boulenger).]

Rappia rhodoscelis Boulenger, 1901, *Ann. Mus. Congo* (1), 2, fasc. 1, pl. 3, pl. ii, figs. 1-1a. Pweto, Lake Mweru, Belgian Congo.

Rappia platyrhinus Procter, 1920, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 416, fig. 3. Nairobi, 5,452 feet, Kenya Colony. ♂.

I follow Laurent (1951) who refers *platyrhinus* to the synonymy of *rhodoscelis*.

HYPEROLIUS SANSIBARICUS LOVERIDGEI Laurent. See *H. c. tuberilinguis* Smith.

[**LEPTOPELIS AUBRYI** (Duméril).]

Hyla aubryi A. Duméril, 1856, *Revue. Mag. Zool.* (2), 8: 561. Gabon, French Congo.

Leptopelis barbouri Ahl, 1929, *Sitzb. Ges. Naturf. Freunde*, p. 199. Mount Lutindi, 4,000 feet, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. 2 adults, 9 juv.

Named by Ahl on geographical grounds from material collected by me that he had never seen. Admittedly an astonishing case of discontinuous distribution.

LEPTOPELIS BEQUAERTI Loveridge.

Leptopelis bequaerti Loveridge, 1941, *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 91: 129. Gbanga, Liberia. ♀, + 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 1 juv. from 3 localities.

LEPTOPELIS PARKERI Barbour & Loveridge.

Leptopelis parkeri Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 50: 236, pl. iv, figs. 9-10. Vituri, 2,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. 1 ♀.

Subsequently a score of frogs from Vituri and Bagilo were referred to this species.

LEPTOPELIS ULUGURUENSIS Barbour & Loveridge.

Leptopelis uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 50: 235, pl. iii, fig. 3. Nyange, 2,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 21 from Vituri.

MEGALIXALUS. See *Afrixalus* Laurent.

RAPPIA. See *Hyperolius* Rapp.

RANIDAE**ARTHROLEPTIDES DUTOITI** Loveridge.

Arthroleptides dutoiti Loveridge, 1935, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 79: 17. Koitobos River, 7,200 feet, Mount Elgon, Kenya Colony. ♀ + ♂ and juv.

ARTHROLEPTIS ADOLFIFRIEDERICI FRANCEI Loveridge.

Arthroleptis adolfifriedericici francei Loveridge, 1953, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 110: 387. Banks of Ruo River just below Ruo Falls, about 5,000 feet, Mlanje Mountain, Nyasaland. ♀ + 29.

ARTHROLEPTIS BEQUAERTI Barbour & Loveridge.

Arthroleptis bequaerti Barbour & Loveridge, 1929, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 11: 25. Mount Vissoke, 8,000–9,000 feet, Belgian Congo. ♀ + 24.

ARTHROLEPTIS DECORATA (Barbour & Loveridge.).

Cardioglossa decorata Barbour & Loveridge, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 15; also, 1930, in Richard Strong, Report of the Harvard African Exped. . . Liberia and the Belgian Congo, 2: 781, col. pl. 464, fig. 1. Gbanga, Liberia. ♂ + 6.

Generic status corrected by Parker (1936, Zool. Meded., 19: p. 92.)

ARTHROLEPTIS LAWRENCEI Loveridge.

Arthroleptis lawrencei Loveridge, 1954, Ann. Natal Mus., 13: 97. Town Bush, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa. ♀ + 25.

ARTHROLEPTIS LIBERIENSIS (Barbour & Loveridge).

Cardioglossa liberiensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 16; also 1930, in Richard Strong, Report of the Harvard African Exped. . . Liberia and the Belgian Congo, 2: 781, col. pl. 464, fig. 2. Peahat, St. Paul's River, Liberia. ♀.

Generic status corrected by Parker (1936, Zool. Meded., 19: p. 92.)

[**ARTHROLEPTIS STENODACTYLUS WHYTII** Boulenger.]

Arthroleptis whytii Boulenger, 1897, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pp. 801–802, pl. xlvi, fig. 3. "Masuka" i.e. Misuku Mountains, Nyasaland (restricted).

Arthroleptis stenodactylus uluguruensis Loveridge, 1932, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 48: 61. Nyingwa, 7,500 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 55 from 11 localities.

• **ARTHROLEPTIS RUNGWENSIS** Loveridge. See *Phrynobatrachus rungwensis*.**ARTHROLEPTIS UKINGENSIS** Loveridge. See *Phrynobatrachus ukingensis*.**ARTHROLEPTIS XENODACTYLOIDES NKUKAE** Loveridge.

Arthroleptis xenodactyloides nkukae Loveridge, 1942, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 91: 427. Nkuka Forest, 5,460 feet, Rungwe Mountain, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 352 from 4 localities.

ARTHROLEPTIS XENODACTYLOIDES NYIKAE Loveridge.

Arthroleptis xenodactyloides nyikae Loveridge, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 110: 383. Foot of uppermost Nchenachena Falls about 7,000 feet Nyika Plateau, Nyasaland. ♀ + 17 from 2 localities.

CARDIOGLOSSA DECORATA and **LIBERIENSIS** Barbour & Loveridge. See *Arthroleptis*.**PHRYNOBATRACHUS DUCKERI** Loveridge.

Phrynobatrachus duckeri Loveridge, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 110: 377. Cotton Growers Experimental Station Dam, 1,982 feet, Chitala River, Nyasaland. ♀ + 3 ♂, 9 others.

PHRYNOBATRACHUS GASTONI Barbour & Loveridge.

Phrynobatrachus gastoni Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 88. Buta, Lower Uelle, Belgian Congo. ♀.

PHRYNOBATRACHUS KENIENSIS Barbour & Loveridge.

Phrynobatrachus keniensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 89. North-east slope of Mount Kenya, Kenya Colony. ♀.

PHRYNOBATRACHUS LIBERIENSIS Barbour & Loveridge.

Phrynobatrachus liberiensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 14; also 1930, in Richard Strong, Report of the Harvard African Exped. . . Liberia and the Belgian Congo, 2: 780, col. pl. 464, fig. 4. Bangah (Gbanga), Liberia. ♀ + 7.

PHRYNOBATRACHUS PAKENHAMI Loveridge.

Phrynobatrachus pakenhami Loveridge, 1941, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 54: 178. Machengwe Swamp, near Wete, Pemba Island. ♀ + 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

PHRYNOBATRACHUS RUNGWENSIS (Loveridge).

Arthroleptis rungwensis Loveridge, 1932, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72: 386. Ilolo, 4,600 feet, Rungwe Mountain, Tanganyika Territory. ♀.

PHRYNOBATRACHUS UKINGENSIS UKINGENSIS (Loveridge).

Arthroleptis ukingensis Loveridge, 1932, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72: 385. Madehani, 7,000 feet, Ukinga Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀, + 5 from 2 localities.

PHRYNOBATRACHUS UKINGENSIS NYIKAE Loveridge.

Phrynobatrachus ukingensis nyikae Loveridge, 1953, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 110: 380. Nyika Plateau, above Nchenchena at 7,000 feet, Nyasaland. ♀ + 102.

PSEUDOXENOPUS Barbour & Loveridge. See *Rana* (*Conraua* Nieden).

[RANA ALBOLABRIS PARKERIANA Mertens.]

Rana albolabris parkeriana Mertens, 1938, Abhend. Senckenberg, Naturf. Ges. 442, p. 14.

Rana albolabris parkeriana Loveridge, 1941, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 91: 136. New name for *R. acutirostris* Parker (1936) of Angola, preoccupied by *R. acutirostris* Fatio (1872) of Europe.

By a curious coincidence both Dr. Mertens and I selected the same name for Parker's Angolan frog. I was unaware of his action until after the war.

RANA (CONRAUA Nieden, subgenus).

Conraua Nieden, 1908, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 3: 497. Type by monotypy: *Conraua robusta* Nieden (preoccupied in *Rana* by *robusta* Blyth, so renamed *niedeni* by Parker, 1936).

Pseudoxenopus Barbour & Loveridge, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 14. Type by monotypy: *Pseudoxenopus allenii* Barbour & Loveridge.

Though proposed as a genus, *Pseudoxenopus* is only a synonym of a subgenus of *Rana*.

RANA CRASSIPES ALLENI (Barbour & Loveridge).

Pseudoxenopus allenii Borbour & Loveridge, 1927, Proc. New England Zool. Club, 10: 14; also 1930, in Richard Strong, Report of the Harvard African Exped. . . Liberia and the Belgian Congo, 2: 778, col. pl. 464, fig. 3. Firestone Plantation no. 3, Du River, Liberia. A juvenile lacking vomerine teeth.

[RANA FLOWERI Boulenger.]

Rana floweri Boulenger, 1917, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), 20: 417. Rosaires, Blue Nile, Sudan.

Rana barbouri Loveridge, 1925, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 776, pl. i. fig. 2. "Nyambita" i.e. Nyambiti, 4,000 feet, Klimba, Tanganyika Territory. ♀.

RANA GRISEA MILNEANA Loveridge.

Rana grisea milneana Loveridge, 1948, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 101: 414. Kwatto Branch Mission, 50 feet, Milne Bay, Papua. ♀.

RANA LOVERIDGEI (Laurent).

Ptychadena loveridgei Laurent, 1954, Ann. Mus. Royal Congo Belge, 34: 14, pl. i, fig. 4; pl. ii, fig. 1; pl. iii, figs. 3-4. Tare, Buzanza, about 1,800 metres, Astrida Region, Belgian Ruanda-Urundi.

Paratype material included frogs from Dabaga, Uzungwe Mountains, collected by A. L. Ptychadena is regarded as a subgenus of *Rana*.

RANA MASCARENIENSIS UZUNGWENSIS Loveridge.

Rana mascareniensis uzungwensis Loveridge, 1932, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 72: 384. Dabaga, 6,000 feet, Uzungwe (Uzungwa) Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 13, but some of the male paratypes have since been made paratypes of *R. loveridgei* by Laurent.

RANA MIADIS Barbour & Loveridge.

Rana miadis Barbour & Loveridge, 1929, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69: 143. Little Corn Island, Caribbean, 40 miles off coast of Nicaragua. ♀.

RANA MWANZAE Loveridge. See *R. occipitalis* Günther.

[RANA OCCIPITALIS Günther.]

Rana occipitalis Günther, 1858, Cat. Batr. Sal. Brit. Mus., p. 130, pl. xi. Gambia; West Africa; Africa.

Rana mwanzae Loveridge, 1925, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 772, pl. ii. Simiyu River, about 4,000 feet, Maswa, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + ♀.

Günther's material consisted of juveniles while my Sagayo specimens were giant bullfrogs displaying the adult characters.

MICROHYLIDAE**ASTEROPHYS WILHELMANA Loveridge.**

Asterophys pansa wilhelmana Loveridge, 1948, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 101: 419. Mount Wilhelm, 8,000 feet, Bismarck Range, Madang Division, Australian New Guinea. ♀ + 11.

Made a full species by Zweifel (1956, Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 1766: 9) where he removed *pansa* to *Cophixalus*.

ASTEROPHYS SLATERI Loveridge.

Asterophys slateri Loveridge, 1955, Breviora (*Mus. Comp. Zool.*) No. 50: 1. Omati, near Port Moresby, Papua.

COPHIXALUS DARLINGTONI Loveridge.

Cophixalus biroi darlingtoni Loveridge, 1948, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 101: 423. Toromanbanau, 7,500 feet, Bismarck Range, Madang Division, Australian New Guinea. ♀ + 49.

Made a full species by Zweifel (1956, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 1766: 44; and 1785: 5) who considers the differences from *biroi* specific.

COPHIXALUS PARKERI Loveridge.

Cophixalus variegatus parkeri Loveridge, 1948, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 101: 425. Mount Wilhelm, 8,000 feet, Bismarck Range, Madang Division, Australian New Guinea. ♀.

Made a full species by Zweifel (1956, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 1766: 44; and 1785: 8) who, with additional material, discusses the distinguishing characters.

HOPLOPHRYNE Barbour & Loveridge.

Hoplophryne Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 50: 258, pl. ii, fig. 5.

A genus of peculiar banana-dwelling frogs, with *H. uluguruensis* Barbour & Loveridge as genotype.

HOPLOPHRYNE ROGERSI Barbour & Loveridge.

Hoplophryne rogersi Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 50: 258, col. pl. ii, fig. 5. Mount Bomoli, 3,500 feet, near Amani, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ + 3 ♂ ♂.

HOPLOPHRYNE ULUGURUENSIS Barbour & Loveridge.

Hoplophryne uluguruensis Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 50: 254, col. pl. ii, figs. 3-4. Mount Mbova, 4,000 feet, near Nyange, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♂, + 41 from 4 localities.

OREOPHRYNE PARKERI Loveridge.

Oreophryne parkeri Loveridge, 1955, Breviora (*Mus. Comp. Zool.*), No. 50: 3. Matapan, Wakip River, Australian New Guinea.

PARHOPLOPHRYNE Barbour & Loveridge.

Parhoplophryne Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 50: 260.

A genus, related to *Hoplophryne*, with *P. usambaricus* (*sic*) as genotype.

PARHOPLOPHRYNE USAMBARICA Barbour & Loveridge.

Parhoplophryne usambaricus Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 50, p. 260. Amani, 3,000 feet, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ imm., tadpoles, etc.

PROBREVICEPS MACRODACTYLUS MACRODACTYLUS (Nieden).

Breviceps macrodactylus Nieden, 1926, *Das Tierreich*, 49, *Anura* 2: 6. Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

Breviceps usambaricus Barbour & Loveridge, 1928, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 50: 251. Amani, 3,000 feet, Usambara Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 104 from 2 localities.

B. usambaricus was described prior to my seeing Nieden's volume.

PROBREVICEPS MACRODACTYLUS LOVERIDGEI Parker.

Probreviceps macrodactylus loveridgei Parker, 1931, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (10), 8: 263. Bagilo, 6,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory.

This was based on some of the 43 frogs from 3 localities referred by Barbour & Loveridge (1928: 249) to *Breviceps rugosus* Power, on the advice of Power, then the last reviser of that genus.

PROBREVICEPS MACRODACTYLUS RUNGWENSIS Loveridge.

Probreviceps macrodactylus rungwensis Loveridge, 1932, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, 72: 387. Nkuka Forest, 5,460 feet, Rungwe Mountain, Tanganyika Territory. ♀ + 2 ♂ ♂, 1 ♀.

PROBREVICEPS ULUGURUENSIS (Loveridge).

Breviceps uluguruensis Loveridge, 1925, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 789, pl. i, fig. 3. Bagilo, 6,000 feet, Uluguru Mountains, Tanganyika Territory. Holotype.

PISCES

Fish never interested me much, partly because indigenous species were absent from streams in the montane forests where so much of my collecting was done, partly because the first comprehensive selection I gathered met with taxonomic disaster as related below. Actually only one of the 9 presumably valid species listed here was personally taken by me, the others I was merely instrumental in salvaging or forwarding to the British Museum.

In this connection a somewhat curious incident occurred. About 1921, when I was in the Tanganyika Game Department, a letter was received from, I think, the Secretariat, stating that they were sending us a bottle of fish that had been abandoned by the enemy at a small outpost on the Rufiji River. The locality label read: "Mpanganye, Rufiji". It has since occurred to me that the first name may be the Swahili locative for "in Mpanga" i.e. "Mpanga-ni," and refers to Mpanga, 450 feet, Rufiji River. I forwarded them to the British Museum where they were all described as new by the late J. R. Norman. No sooner did his paper appear in the "Annals" than an enquiry came from Germany for information as to what had become of the microscope that had been abandoned with the fish! That was a question which neither Secretariat nor Game Department could answer, for we had no knowledge of it.

The three species described by Dr. Tate Regan were found bottled in an abandoned German Veterinary Headquarters a few miles north of Morogoro. As they were not labelled, the possibility that they had been taken elsewhere than in one of the local rivers is worth consideration. Though almost all the reptiles found with them occurred in the vicinity of Morogoro, there was a *Feylinia* that probably came from Bukoba or some part of German East Africa west of Lake Victoria.

In 1930 I visited Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa—the latter only at its northern end in the vicinity of Mwaya. From the local fishermen I gathered a fairly sizeable collection of fish. Upon my return to the Museum of Comparative Zoology I asked our Director if these fishes might be submitted for study to J. J. Nichols at the American Museum, or else shipped to the British Museum for identification. However, out of the kindness of his heart, Dr. Thomas Barbour replied that now we had a curator of fishes in Dr. N. A. Borodin, he could not be bypassed. When I pointed out that there was no African comparative material available so that misidentifications were likely to result, Barbour said it was an opportunity for Borodin to win his spurs.

In Russia Borodin's work had been with economic fisheries so that his taxonomic background was of the scantiest, and his conception of the importance of precise locality data was of an earlier generation. When engaged in unpacking the collection he came into my room with a label in his hand. "What is this 'Kasanga, L.T.' mean?" he asked. "It is a locality on the south-east shore of Lake Tanganyika," I replied. "Oh, Lake Tanganyika!" he exclaimed, "That's good enough for me, I don't need to bother with Kasanga"; and hurried from the room. I followed and pointed out the importance of precise data in so large a lake, fed by rivers from so many watersheds. Thereafter, I think, Borodin took the trouble to retain precise data, but already half the collection was unpacked.

The first results of Borodin's studies appeared in 1931 in a paper entitled "Some new Cichlid Fishes from Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, Central Africa." Following its publication the late C. Tate Regan wrote for photographs of Borodin's types, and the next year (1932) relegated 5 of them to the synonymy in an article published in the same Proceedings that had carried Borodin's paper. Unfortunately all of Regan's tentative allocations seem to have been erroneous; understandable, when one sees how poorly these photographs reproduced in Borodin's main report (1936) on the collection, where he described a further 5 forms as new. All 12 types were then borrowed by Dr. E. Trewavas who synonymized the Borodin names in a paper (1946, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 116, Part 2, pp. 240-246) published after his death.

In this list it is Dr. Trewavas' synonymization that is followed, and the real names arranged alphabetically without cross-references to the Borodin names which follow.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Trewavas for kindly scanning the following list and making a couple of corrections to bring it up to date. She informs me that, as of 7.1.1960, all but the Borodin 'species' are still considered valid, i.e. 9 out of a total of 20 described. Also, that in view of the varied application of the word 'cotype' among continental taxonomists, 'syntype' is preferred by ichthyologists.

CHARACINIDAE

DISTICHODUS RUFIGIENSIS Norman.

Distichodus rufiagensis Norman, 1922, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 9: 686. *Mpanganye, Rufiji River, Tanganyika Territory. 3 syntypes.

CYPRINIDAE

BARBUS APHANTOGRAMMA Tate Regan.

Barbus aphantogramma Tate Regan, 1920, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 6: 105. *(Found bottled at) Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory. 10 syntypes.

* See general remarks on Pisces for note on this locality.

BARBUS LOVERIDGII Boulenger.

Barbus loveridgii Boulenger, 1916, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8), 17: 245. Amala River, entering the east side Lake Baringo, Kenya Colony. "Several" syntypes. Coll. A. B. Percival.

BARILIUS LOVERIDGEI Norman.

Barilius loveridgei Norman, 1922, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9) 9: 687. *Mpanganye, Rufiji River, Tanganyika Territory. Holotype.

LABEO LOVERIDGEI Tate Regan.

Labeo loveridgei Tate Regan, 1920, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 6: 104. *(Found bottled at) Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory. Holotype.

XENOBARBUS Norman.

Xenobarbus Norman, 1923, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 12: 694. A genus near *Barbus*, with *X. loveridgei* Norman as genotype.

XENOBARBUS LOVERIDGEI Norman.

Xenobarbus loveridgei Norman, 1923, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 12: 695. Simiyu River, about 4,000 feet, Maswa, Tanganyika Territory. 3 syntypes.

SCHILBEIDAE**PAREUTROPIUS MICRISTIUS** Tate Regan.

Pareutropius micristius Tate Regan, 1920, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 6: 105. *(Found bottled at) Morogoro, Tanganyika Territory. 7 syntypes.

MOCHOCIDAE**SYNODONTIS MACULIPINNA** Norman.

Synodontis maculipinna Norman, 1922, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 9: 687. *Mpanganye, Rufiji River, Tanganyika Territory. 9 syntypes.

Both this species and the preceding one were formerly included in the SILURIDAE; they still remain members of the suborder SILUROIDAE.

CICHLIDAE**TILAPIA UROLEPIS** Norman.

Tilapia urolepis Norman, 1922, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (9), 9: 688. *Mpanganye, Rufiji River, Tanganyika Territory. Holotype.

Cichlidae described by Borodin**[CALLOCHROMIS MACROPS]** (Boulenger).]

Pelmatochromis xenotilapiaformis Borodin, 1931, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 12: 53; also 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 26, pl. i, fig. 8. Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory. ♂ and ♀ syntypes.

[CALLOCHROMIS Sp.]

Ectodus descampsii ornatipinnis Borodin, 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 17. Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory. Holotype.

[HAPLOCHROMIS BURTONI] (Günther).]

Tilapia nadinae Borodin, 1931, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 12: 54; also 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 29, pl. i, fig. 7. Albertville, Lake Tanganyika, Belgian Congo. 2 syntypes.

[HAPLOCHROMIS CALLIPTERUS] (Günther).]

Neochromis simotes nyassae Borodin, 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 23. Mwaya, Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory. Holotype.

[HAPLOCHROMIS HOREI] (Günther).]

Tilapia fasciata tanganaicae Borodin, 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 29. Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory. 1 syntype.

A second cotype, from Ukerewe Island, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory, was not seen by Dr. Trewavas and is probably something different.

[HAPLOCHROMIS LONGIROSTRIS] (Hilgendorf).]

Haplochromis tenuis Borodin, 1931, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 12: 50; also 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 20, pl. i, fig. 4. Ukerewe Island, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika Territory. Holotype.

* See general remarks on Pisces for note on this locality.

[*LAMPROLOGUS ELONGATUS* Boulenger.]

Lamprologus cummingtoni nyassae Borodin, 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 22. "Mwaya, Lake Nyasa, Tanganyika Territory." Holotype.

As *L. elongatus* is not known from Lake Nyasa the label has presumably been switched.

[*LAMPROLOGUS RETICULATA* Boulenger.]

Lamprologus modestus nyassae Borodin, 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 23. "Mwaya, Lake Nyasa Tanganyika Territory." Holotype.

As *L. reticulata* is not known from Lake Nyasa the label has presumably been switched.

[*LIMNOTILAPIA DARDENNII* (Boulenger).]

Pelmatochromis loveridgei Borodin, 1931, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 12: 51; also 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 24, pl. i, fig. 3. Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory. Holotype.

[*NEOTILAPIA TANGANICA* (Günther).]

Haplochromis fasciatus Borodin, 1931, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 12: 49; also 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 18, pl. i, fig. 6. Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory. 2 syntypes,

[*SERRANOCHROMIS ROBUSTUS* (Günther).]

Pelmatochromis tanganyicae Borodin, 1931, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 12: 52; also 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 25, pl. i, fig. 9. Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory. Holotype.

Dr. Trewavas no longer considers *robustus* (Günther) to be a synonym of *thumbergi* (Castelnau).

[*TELMATOCHROMIS TEMPORALIS* Boulenger.]

Julidochromis macrolepis Borodin, 1931, *Proc. New England Zool. Club*, 12: 51; also 1936, *Zool. Jahrb. Syst.*, 68: 21, pl. i, fig. 5. Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, Tanganyika Territory. Unsexed holotype.

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